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THE JERUSALEM POST

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1957

PRICE: 120 PRUTA
VOL.XXXIII, No.8742

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## MARGINAL COLUMN

By NISSIM REJWAN

THERE is reason to believe that the Cold War between the Arab states is intensifying. Dark rumours are circulating in Cairo these days concerning the deal King Saud is believed to have concluded with the American President, and a feeling of anxiety and uneasiness prevails in high places in the Egyptian capital in anticipation of the "summit meeting" now finally scheduled to take place next Tuesday between the heads of state of Egypt, Syria, Jordan and the Saudi potentate himself. Typical of these anxieties is the appeal made in this week's "Al-Musawar" by its influential editor, Fikri Abadha. "Until His Majesty the Saudian King makes his statements, gives his news and submits his proposals," Abadha wrote, "we would ask fellow citizens to wait and let the facts be revealed first. They should refrain from anticipating the results before they are at hand — an anticipation which would create a difference of opinion both unjustified and immature."

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THE reasons for this anxious anticipation are varied. In addition to what he may have done in the U.S., Saud has been touring Spain and Arab North Africa on what seems to be a completely independent mission — independent, that is, insofar as his "Solidarity Pact" partners are concerned. Indeed, there is talk in Cairo — discreetly avoiding any mention of Saud — of "imperialist conspiracies" in North Africa; of a North Africa Pact parallel to the hated Baghdad Pact, as one Egyptian publicist has put it. Spain is reported to be assuming the leading role in this pact — similar to that of Britain in the Baghdad Pact. This, the Cairo pundits maintain, will serve to hitch the three North African countries to the American bandwagon, with Spain as the connecting link.

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ACCORDING to these sources the whole affair started early this winter when the Tunisian Premier, Habib Bourguiba, visited the U.S. and had a long talk with President Eisenhower on future developments in North Africa now that Tunis and Morocco have become sovereign states. It is reported that an agreement was concluded between Bourguiba and the American President to the effect that a treaty be concluded between Libya, Tunisia and Morocco, and to include Algeria at some future date. Through Spain's adherence to the pact, it is added, this group of Arab states will be linked to the Western Bloc politically, militarily and economically. This will leave the "free" Arab states which advocate a policy of neutrality trapped between the Baghdad Pact on the east and the North Africa Pact on the west.

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ELABORATE theories are built on this scheme. It seems that the projected pact is now in its final stages. The reasoning is along these lines. Libya has treaty obligations with Britain, the U.S. and Tunisia; Morocco and Tunisia are linked by treaties with France. What is left to complete the design is to bring together Morocco and Spain, a treaty between which is "now being negotiated." Separate treaties between Tunisia and Libya on the one hand and Morocco on the other are said to be the last but one step, and an alliance between the three states collectively with Spain will close the circle.

*Jerusalem, February 20.*

## U.S. Wants More Negotiations On Cyprus Dispute

UNITED NATIONS, Tuesday (UP). — The U.S. said today that negotiations to settle the Cyprus dispute should be pursued and questioned whether any U.N. resolution would be helpful.

The Cyprus debate went into its second day today and brought the first indication of Asian attitudes when Ceylon argued against either Greek or Turkish claims to the island and proposed that Britain send a Royal Commission to the island to sound out public opinion as a step toward renewed negotiations.

Greek Foreign Minister Evangelos Averoff - Tossizza counter-attacked in the debate in the General Assembly's Main Political Committee to answer the opening British and Turkish declarations yesterday. He said Britain and Turkey pleaded "a lost cause" in asserting their claims to the island and dismissed as "naive" their charges of Greek support for Cypriot terrorism.

The Committee has three resolutions before it. One from Greece demands U.N. action to give the Cypriots the right of self-determination. A second, from Britain, demands U.N. action to halt Greek arms and propaganda support for the Cypriots. A third, also Greek, calls for a formal U.N. investigation of the British complaint.

A spokesman for the American delegation said: "We are not prepared to say whether we will find a resolution among those so far submitted which we consider will serve a useful purpose. We have some doubts as to whether a resolution would be helpful.

"We are certain violence is no answer and that the possibility of negotiations among the various groups has not been fully exhausted."

A British spokesman said there was "no dispute over the fact that terrorism is going on. The facts are well known and do not need any proving."

He charged that the appointment of the commission would "mean a delay of at least a year — by the time it investigates and comes back to report to the Assembly. We asked that terrorism should stop right away and this is what we want done. Terrorism should stop at once and support for it from Greece should stop now."

## Khrushchev: Foreign Policy Unchanged

MOSCOW, Tuesday (Reuter). — The Soviet Communist Party chief, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, said last night the new Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, would "follow the line" traced by his predecessor, Mr. Dmitri Shepilov.

"Gromyko will translate into reality Shepilov's policy because the policy does not depend on the man but is the policy of the Government," he said at a Moscow reception for a Bulgarian state delegation.

He thumped the table, and declared, "Under Stalin's leadership we won the war against the fascists and we do not propose to abandon Stalin now. He had his faults and we have criticized them, but we are with him insofar as he was a great Communist and defender of the Marxist line."

## Eden Has 2 Attacks

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter). — Sir Anthony Eden has suffered two attacks of fever during his voyage to New Zealand, it was learned here today. The second attack was accompanied by *rigor*.

## Inefficiency Exposed In Potash Plant

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Inefficiency, lack of planning and mismanagement were revealed in the report presented to the Minister of Development ten days ago by the Public Committee set up to investigate the Dead Sea Works which restarted the potash plant in 1952. IL35m. has been invested in the plant the Committee noted.

The Committee was appointed on July 5, 1956 and had 30 meetings, spent two days at the Works and heard evidence from 26 persons connected with it.

The Corporation's Board of Directors did not follow the development of the Works, which they rarely visited. Until mid-1956 the Board had very little idea of the financial position of the Company, the report notes.

From 1952 to 1955, the Ministry of Development directly intervened in financial and administrative problems as well as technical questions. No attempt was made to influence developments through its representatives on the Board of Directors, and this reduced and limited the authority and responsibility of the acting management.

The situation was aggravated by continuous changes in the senior staff of the Company.

When the 136,000 ton potash producing plant was planned, the long-term financing of the development projects was not worked out on an economic basis. The short-term budgets that were prepared could not replace an overall programme that might have guided the Management.

There was no authority to centralize expenditure. The lack of a finance department, and the splitting of book-keeping entries between the Jerusalem and Sdom (Dead Sea) offices resulted in serious discrepancies in the Company's accounts.

There was no system of recording sums spent and no registration in the appropriate expense accounts.

There was a continuous back-log in the book-keeping system, which precluded the presentation of an up-to-date financial report. This was one reason why the Board of Directors lacked vital information on the plant.

The balance sheets of the Corporation were confirmed without checking existing stocks. To this day no full inventory of the total equipment owned by the Company has been made, although it is envisaged.

Even after the Company attains its full annual production of 135,000 tons of potash which should yield sufficient to cover production, depreciation and interest expenses, a way to repay the Company's debts will still have to be found.

There is little doubt that part of the Company's debts to the Government will have to be written off. The amount can only be decided when the Company is in full production.

The Committee believes that the Company should receive the sums required to complete those installations necessary for achieving full production. The Committee also recommends that the Company be loaned adequate revolving capital.

Publication of tenders, the execution of work by contractors, inspection of work progress and checking of accounts against the finished job was usually unsatisfactory, according to the Committee. In many cases, work was given to contractors without any tender whatsoever. In all these cases, the Company never had a quantity surveyor who could have prevented unnecessary expenditure.

The recently instituted new system of management has impressed the Committee, although the technical personnel needed to implement it was still too small.

The Company began the reconstruction of the plant without a sound technically based master plan. The lack of such a plan clogged operations in 1952-54 and wasted a great deal of time.

The "flowsheet," which was part of a new process tested in the laborato , never passed the pilot plant stage. Measuring and checking instruments were not introduced in the production system, and as a result there was no check on whether maximum production efficiency was being maintained.

Before the reconstruction and running-in of the plant were concluded, a large part of the professional staff left the Works. The Management at the time (in the Spring and Summer of 1955), made no efforts to keep the personnel together and did not provide for adequate replacements. During the running-in, the planning and constructing teams were not on the spot to supervise.

Since reconstruction of the

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

## British Troops To Quit Libya

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Tuesday. — All British troops are to be withdrawn from Libya as part of the general defence rearrangement now being planned, it is reliably reported.

The Anglo-Libyan Defence Treaty of July, 1953 is thought here to have been invalidated by Libya's refusal last autumn to permit British operations in connection with Suez and the base will therefore shortly share the fate of its Jordan counterpart.

There is as yet no indication where the 15,000 men of the Tenth Armoured Division — now stationed in Libya — will be moved. However, it certainly will not be in another overseas territory.

(Reuter reports that the Iraqi Government is lending Libya the services of General Abdel Achmed Ragheb, commandant of the staff college in Baghdad and military governor of the Baghdad province, to act as chief of staff of the Libyan forces. He will replace another Iraqi, General Abdul Qadir Al-Nadhimi.

(A delegation of Iraqi army officers is now in Libya training its soldiers.)

With the reduction in British defence expenditure, the axe is also going to fall on other garrisons, including Gibraltar and Hong Kong, both of which will be cut in size.

## India Firmly Opposed To Kashmir Compromise

NEW DELHI, Tuesday (Reuter). — Diplomatic representatives of about 30 countries have been holding consultations with officials of the Indian External Affairs Ministry.

There was no authoritative indication as to the nature of the talks, but the Press Trust of India said informed quarter felt India may have decided on a "tough line" should the Western powers continue to exert pressure on her over her stand on Kashmir, which she considers perfectly legal and moral.

## HUNGARY SENDING MINISTER TO ISRAEL

Mr. Ivan Kallo, a former Hungarian Minister to Italy and one of Hungary's most experienced diplomats, has been named his country's first Minister to Israel, according to an announcement by Radio Budapest.

Israel's Minister to Budapest is Mr. Meir Tuval.

## Jordan Sets Up 'Israel Office'

A special department for "Jewish and Israel affairs" is to be established in the Jordan Foreign Ministry, according to a decision of the Jordan Cabinet on Monday night, "El Jihad" reported yesterday.

The Cabinet, under the chairmanship of King Hussein, also decided to set up new departments in the Foreign Ministry to deal with Jordan emigrants abroad and "national guidance."

Jordan's contacts with Israel through the Old City will be handled entirely by the country's delegation to the Mixed Armistice Commission, headed by Colonel Mohammed Sa'di, as a result of another decision of the meeting.

Up to now, civilian affairs between Jordan and Israel had been handled in the Old City by a foreign relations office there affiliated with the Foreign Ministry. These have included the crossing of Christmas pilgrims, the scheme for the reunion of families, transfer of sick persons, tracing of missing persons and similar functions.

The Government has also approved the complete closing of its embassy in Paris, following the breaking off of diplomatic relations with France. The Lebanese Ambassador in Paris will represent Jordan's interests there.

Meanwhile, the Jordan Ambassador to Washington, Abdul Munim Rifa'i, and the Minister to Teheran, Ihsan Said, are being summoned back to Amman in order to be brought before a disciplinary court because of financial irregularities in the books of their missions, "El Jihad" reported.

It was also reported that the director of the Egyptian political department in Cairo's Foreign Ministry, Brigadier Mustapha Yousef, has been appointed to be his country's Ambassador to Amman, a post now vacant.

## Blast Damages Rafah, Khan Yunis Railway

Slight damage was caused to one of the tracks by a charge of explosives which exploded early yesterday morning near the railway line between Khan Yunis and Rafah, the Army spokesman has announced.

No damage was caused to the train.

## Syrian Escapee Assassinated In Beirut

Colonel Ghassan Shadeed, one of the major figures in the trial of Syrian leaders before a Damascus court martial, was assassinated in Beirut yesterday afternoon by a Syrian agent, Arab radio stations reported.

Colonel Shadeed, who was being tried *in absentia*, fled over a month ago to Lebanon, where he was granted political asylum. He was a member of the Syrian Army Command and for a time head of the Syrian delegation to the Mixed Armistice Commission.

Shadeed's assassin was identified by Baghdad Radio as Izzat Omar Sha'ath, one of the main agents which the Syrian Intelligence had recently smuggled across the border. He was shot dead in the course of a gun battle between Lebanese police and the Syrian gunmen who had stalked Colonel Shadeed, the broadcast stated.

As early as Monday morning, it was reported, the Lebanese police discovered armed Syrian agents hiding in a school building in an isolated suburb of Beirut. Six of the group have been arrested and large quantities of arms and explosives were found in their possession.

Baghdad Radio added that the agents had been instructed by Syrian Army Intelligence to carry out bombing attacks on the presidential palace in Beirut and on the house of the well-known Druse Lebanese M.P., Kamal Junbalat, who had been the main protector of the Syrian political refugees and in whose home the Druse chieftain Sheikh Hassan Atrash also found refuge.

A U.P. report from Beirut said that Sha'ath spread Col. Shadeed's car with machine-gun fire while the latter was starting the engine. The gun battle which followed was watched by hundreds of passers-by who also handed the police a second armed Syrian who was injured gravely in the exchange of fire.

Col. Shadeed, a member of the outlawed "Syrian National Party" had been sentenced to death *in absentia* by a Damascus military court martial last year for participating in the assassination in 1955 of Col. Adnan Malki, Deputy Syrian C.O.S.

Reports from Beirut late last night stated that Premier and Minister of Interior Sami Solh was himself supervising the investigation of the crime. He ordered special security measures in the Lebanese capital and reinforcements of army and police were stationed round the houses in which the other Syrian fugitive leaders had found asylum.

The Beirut newspaper "El Hayat" commented editorially yesterday, warning the Lebanese Government of the increasing activity of Syrian Intelligence agents which was undermining the traditional peace and freedom of the people of the Lebanon.

### BACK TO 1949

By GIDEON WEIGERT

With the assassination of Col. Ghassan Shadeed in Beirut yesterday afternoon, the political merry-go-round in Syria has again made a full turn and the clock has been turned back to the beginning of this decade, through the years of political assassinations.

It all happened again in the now familiar fashion in assassinations of Syrian colonels: an army officer is in the main streets of one of the Arab capitals, a burst of shots is heard, he is rushed to a hospital but dies on his way. It all began with the second coup in Damascus in 1949 when Col. Husni Za'im was executed by his successor, Col. Sami Hinnawi.

A year later, Col. Hinnawi himself, meanwhile replaced by Col. Adib Shishakly and driven to exile in the Lebanon, was shot dead while waiting for a Beirut tram car. In 1955, Col. Adnan Malki, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Syrian armed forces, was shot dead while watching a Damascus football match.

The latest assassination in Beirut came on the eve of the verdict against the alleged plotters in the Syrian military show trial. Col. Shadeed had figured as one of the main figures among the 18 accused who had succeeded in jumping the border between the two Levant States and finding political safety in nearby Lebanon.

Diplomatic efforts by the officer ruling Syria behind the scenes, Lt. Col. Abdul Hamid Saraj, chief of the Syrian Army intelligence, failed to achieve the extradition of the accused. When the plan to kidnap him also failed last week, it seems that it was decided to get rid of him by the old-established practice of political assassination.

It is more than clear that by yesterday's assassination in Beirut, little has changed in the still mounting political tension in Syria, torn to pieces by pro-Russian and pro-Iraqi politicians and army officers.

# White House Deciding Today On Whether to Impose Sanctions

## Cabinet Will Meet On Eban's Arrival

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The Government is expected to meet tomorrow soon after the scheduled arrival of Ambassador Abba Eban from Washington. It is quite possible that Mr. Eban will not reach Israel till late in the evening, and in that case the meeting will be postponed till tomorrow morning.

(The Israel U.N. delegation announced last night that Mr. Eban would leave New York at 23.00 g.m.t.)

Mr. Eban is expected to remain here no longer than 48 hours.

Reports of a Canadian-British-French plan to break the deadlock over Israel's withdrawal from Egyptian territory appeared to have brought new hope to what had seemed an obscure situation. The reports of such a plan reached Israel via Press cables; official quarters in Jerusalem disclaimed all knowledge of it.

The plan offers to send a U.N. investigation committee to the Gaza area to determine the situation there and make suggestions for its future.

It also suggests providing a guarantee of free passage in the Gulf of Akaba in the form of UNEF naval units. This is seen as a possible alternative to the stationing of U.N. troops on the eastern coast of Sinai and less subject to Egyptian opposition.

The sending of a U.N. committee to the Gaza area would no doubt receive Israel's support. In fact it was suggested by Foreign Minister Golda Meir in a television programme in the U.S. last week. The Foreign Ministry spokesman last night said nothing on the scheme to send naval units to the Gulf of Akaba.

The prime mover in the plan appears to be Canada's External Affairs Minister, Mr. Lester B. Pearson. He brought the suggestion regarding a U.N. naval watchdog before the Assembly about two months ago, but the Assembly then declined to take up the matter. It is now thought that the plan has some chance of being considered. It will probably be brought up at today's meeting in the White House.

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion has during the past two days met with opposition leaders — except for the Communists — to discuss the political situation. He will now make his expected report to the Knesset next week after the talks with Mr. Eban have been concluded.

The Mapai Foreign Affairs committee last night gave approval to the stand of the party's Cabinet Ministers in the formulation of the Government's policy regarding the Gaza and Akaba Gulf areas. The committee which met in Jerusalem under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, fully discussed for three hours latest political developments.

## DULLES SEES NO EGYPTIAN ASSURANCE

**WASHINGTON, Tuesday (Reuter). — Mr. Dulles said today a White House meeting tomorrow would discuss whether the U.S. would support sanctions against Israel if Israel refused to withdraw its forces from the Gaza area and the Gulf of Akaba region.**

At his press conference, the Secretary of State refused to say how the U.S. would react if the U.N. called for sanctions against Israel. He said this problem would be discussed when President Eisenhower confers tomorrow with Congressional leaders on the Middle East crisis.

Mr. Dulles said he had not given up hope that Israel would change its position on its occupation of the Gaza area and the Gulf of Akaba.

He told questioners he expected American ships would go through the Straits of Tiran and would not be stopped. Their passage would be helpful to Israel in establishing the right of innocent passage through those Straits he added.

### Egyptian Delay

**But he added that in the absence of a treaty or Congressional authority, the Administration had no authority to use force to defend the rights of Israel or other foreign ships in the Gulf.**

The Secretary said he could not give the precise meaning of the phrase "innocent passage" used in the February 11 U.S. *aide memoire* to Israel. He said the phrase was first used by Egypt in its 1950 promise on Tiran and that he could not give all the implications. Authorities might differ on the precise meaning, he said.

Mr. Dulles said the entrance to the Gulf of Akaba was technically Egyptian territorial waters and not an international waterway, because it was less than six miles wide. But passage cannot be properly restricted, he said, provided such passage is innocent passage as defined by international law. Generally, the right of access to such straits under law cannot be denied to any littoral state involved.

He thought there was today a "lively" realization by nations of international law and he considered preservation of such law a forward step. He said a 1951 U.N. measure on the Tiran Straits was allowed to be disregarded, but in the future a greater effort would be made to seek compliance.

Asked about reported Egyptian "delaying tactics" in clearing the Canal, Mr. Dulles said the U.S. would deplore very much non-compliance by Egypt with that part of the U.N. resolution which called for steps to reopen the Canal immediately following a cease-fire.

Asked whether there would be an effort to secure Israel's right to use the Canal when it was reopened, he said the U.S. interpreted the six principles approved by the Security Council last October and agreed to by Egypt as meaning the Canal should be open to the ships of all nations and not used as an instrument of any national policy.

### Right of Search

Discussing passage through the Gulf of Akaba, Mr. Dulles said he doubted, unless there was ground for suspicion, if Egypt would have the right to search vessels which, as far as was known, were going through the gulf on innocent passage.

Asked if Egypt would have the right to stop or search Israel ships going through the Gulf of Eilat, he replied there was no right to prevent Israel ships on innocent passage.

### No Cairo Assurance

Mr. Dulles said:

1. Egypt had not given any assurance regarding the right of free passage for Israel. But with all these international waterways, the right was a matter of course.
2. The U.S. was hopeful that Egypt would not continue to assert its belligerency in the Akaba area.
3. The U.S. had not conducted any negotiations on these matters with Egypt, but Mr. Hammarskjold had negotiated with the Egyptian Foreign Minister in New York.

Commenting on whether Congressional opinion could affect the Administration's executive action, he said it would depend on the kind of sanctions to be imposed. Some would require Congressional approval while others would not, he said. There were economic sanctions, military sanctions and other kinds, but he was not in a position to be specific at this time on the issue, he said.

## Support for Move Seen Unlikely

By JESSE ZEL LURIE

UNITED NATIONS, Tuesday. — Mr. Lodge will bring to tomorrow's White House conference several draft resolutions which he has discussed with the Western Allies and the Arab delegations, it was learned here. The one considered least likely to be accepted is the resolution for sanctions against Israel.

The Russian delegation has shown the Arabs a draft of a sanctions resolution. While the Arabs like its wording, they apparently fear that Soviet sponsorship would kill American backing.

Meanwhile, U.N. observers wonder how much longer President Eisenhower can keep Mr. Dulles as Secretary of State, in view of the fact that Congressional leaders refused to meet with Mr. Dulles alone and insisted that Mr. Eisenhower end his vacation to chair the Washington meeting.

### SENATE DEMOCRATS OPPOSE SANCTIONS

**WASHINGTON, Tuesday (Reuter). — The Senate Democratic Policy Committee today voted unanimously to ask America's U.N. delegation to oppose any attempt to apply sanctions against Israel.**

## France Seeking To Satisfy Israel

By MAURICE CARR

PARIS, Tuesday. — The Quai d'Orsay spokesman said today that the General Assembly debate may be postponed from Thursday to a later date, in order to enable negotiations to proceed "without added complications." He was referring to American efforts in current Washington talks to associate France, Britain and Canada in providing guarantees for Israel.

The spokesman commented that "France is greatly concerned that Israel should obtain proper guarantees against the return of *fedayeen* to Gaza and against the renewal of the Akaba blockade. Not only we, but also the U.S., recognize that Israel's anxiety is legitimate and that the sooner the present extremely dangerous situation is resolved, the better."

The Foreign Ministry spokesman denied that France was bringing any pressure to bear on Israel to accept the American proposals. He confirmed that France was willing to send merchant vessels to the Gulf of Akaba together with a fleet of other foreign ships in order to stage a demonstration of the international nature of the Gulf waters, as suggested by the U.S.

## U.K. to Work Against Sanctions

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

**LONDON, Tuesday. — The British delegation at the coming Assembly debate on Israel will still not go beyond abstention on sanctions, it is felt here, but will try to influence as many European and Commonwealth delegations as possible to oppose sanctions, while allowing London to continue appeasing Iraq.**

Relations with that country are now frankly admitted here to be the overriding tactical consideration.

The cautious official attitude appears in "The Times" which again urges Washington to adopt what can now be called the Anglo-Canadian line. "Israel must indeed withdraw, but no one can be surprised that before doing so she asks for something firmer that President Eisenhower's unrealistic advice," the editorial stated.

"The Times" also translates official feeling when it comments, "The best hope still lies in preliminary negotiations outside the Assembly." It expresses nervousness at the prospect of the Arab bloc again pressing for sanctions against Israel. "Such a proposal would divide the Assembly," the paper asserted.

### Suez Plan

Meanwhile, reports on the new plan for the Suez Canal, which is shortly to be communicated to Mr. Hammarskjold by the U.S., Britain, France and Norway for transmission to Cairo, stress that the Western powers are now in agreement on the need for the Canal to be operated in accordance with the Constantinople Convention of 1888 and on the basis of the "six principles" agreed upon between Britain, France and Egypt and endorsed by the Security Council last October. The most important of these principles is that the Canal should be "insulated" from the politics of any one country.

The present Egyptian attitude is such that it is impossible to predict whether transmission of this plan will enable talks to begin on an interim operating agreement when the Canal has been cleared. In any event, there is at last something like a common Western front on Suez.

While this development has an obvious bearing upon Britain's reluctance to side publicly with Israel, it also accounts for the cold reception given here to the statement made in Amman by U.S. Ambassador Mallory, who reportedly expressed confidence in Egypt's desire to carry out the terms of its memorandum regarding passage through the Gulf of Akaba.

### Bad Advice to Ike

The "Daily Telegraph," in a strongly worded editorial, calls Mr Mallory's remarks "an astonishing outburst" which show that "bad advice" is still reaching President Eisenhower.

The President's latest request to Israel to rely on "the resoluteness of the friends of justice" is described by the "Telegraph" as "either shockingly cynical or alarmingly naive." The editorial also questions whether "the President is consciously misleading Israel by promising what he knows he cannot fulfil and has no intention of fulfilling. Mr. Dulles misled this country over the Canal Users Association."

This kind of comment reflects Conservative Party sentiment rather than official reaction to the latest American proposals, but the Foreign Office has had too much recent experience of Dulles' slippery tactics not to agree, at least privately.

## Israel Ready to Take Some Gaza Refugees

UNITED NATIONS, Tuesday. — Israel's readiness to contribute to the settling of the Gaza area's refugee population was expressed to the General Assembly's Special Political Committee today by Mr. Michael Comay.

Mr. Comay, who is Ambassador to Canada, told the Committee that Israel's contribution would be both the payment of compensation and the settlement of some of the refugees. He suggested that the search for a suitable arrangement within the U.N. framework might include the investigation of the area by a "suitable mission."

The British delegate, Mr. J. D. Murray deplored the "interference by Egypt, Syria and Israel" with UNRWA's work among the Arab refugees, which had been alleged in recent UNRWA reports. Mr. Murray commended the U.N. body for its "sound" policies in the Gaza Strip.

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## U.N. 'Unaware' Of Canal Slowdown

UNITED NATIONS, Tuesday (UP). — The U.N. announced today that Col. Alfred C. Katzin, U.N. aide in charge of planning on Suez Canal clearance, will leave tomorrow for Egypt to confer on "technicalities," regarding the project.

A U.N. spokesman said the problem of the sunken ship Edgar Bonnet, whose removal from the Canal has been reportedly delayed by Egypt, "could be considered as a technical question."

The Edgar Bonnet and the frigate Abukir are the last remaining obstacles blocking the reopening of the Canal. Egypt has been reported slowing the clearance work because of Israel's refusal to withdraw from the Gaza and Gulf of Akaba areas.

The U.N. has taken the official attitude that no delay forced by Egypt has been formally reported to the General Assembly and that until such a move, there is no grounds for U.N. action.

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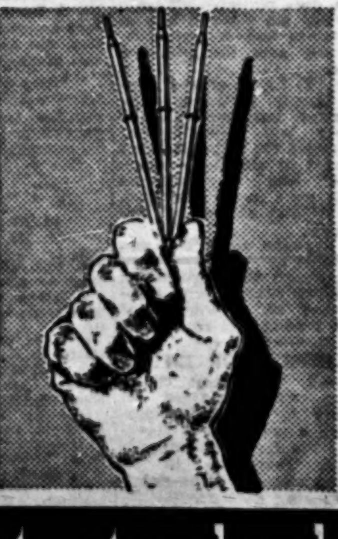

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## Social & Personal

The President yesterday received the Secretariat of the Tel Aviv Workers Council headed by Mr. A. Schechter who presented him with the book "Annals of Tel Aviv-Jaffa Labour."

The President yesterday also received Mr. Baruch Duvedevani, Director of the Jewish Agency Immigration Department, and Mr. M. Lapidot of the Jewish Agency who reported on the immigration situation and outlined the programme for the immediate future.

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Mr. Moshe Rosetti, Clerk to the Knesset, will lecture at 8.30 p.m. tomorrow, on "The Knesset and its Development," under the auspices of the Israel Political Sciences Association, in the Law Faculty of the Hebrew University, Ratisbonne Building.

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Dr. Paul Jacoby, Vice-Mayor of Jerusalem, will speak in Hebrew on "Education in Jerusalem" at today's Rotary Club luncheon, at the YMCA at 1.15 p.m.

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Mr. M. A. Wenner, Commercial Attache of the British Embassy, will address the weekly meeting of the Herzliya-Kfar Shmaryahu Rotary Club today on "The City of London."

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The Prime Minister of Ceylon, Mr. S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike, has cabled Prime Minister Ben-Gurion his "sincere thanks for your message of felicitations sent on the occasion of Ceylon's Independence Day anniversary." Mr. Bandaranaike added, "We deeply appreciate the kind sentiments expressed by you which we warmly reciprocate."

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The Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School announces the following promotions: Dr. H. Milwidsky, from Lecturer to Associate Professor of Surgery; Dr. M. Feinmesser, from Instructor to Lecturer in Otorhinolaryngology.

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The Herzliya-Kfar Shmaryahu Rotary Club will hold a Purim Fancy Dress Ball on March 13 at the Sharon Hotel in aid of the Youth Clubs and Recreation Fund, under the slogan, "Sport and Play." All halls will be decorated by Jean David. Admission for invited guests only.

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The Israel-Italy Friendship League has elected Dr. M. Ishai as Chairman, Messrs. M. Bergman and M. Glick, Vice-Chairmen, Dr. B. Kaduri, Secretary, Mr. I. Katz, Organizing Secretary, and Mr. J. Sinigali, Treasurer.

## Latin American Wizo Conference Ends

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The two-day regional conference of WIZO in the Latin American countries concluded this afternoon in Tel Aviv. In view of the steadily increasing importance of Latin American Jewry in the Zionist movement in general and in the WIZO organization in particular, it was resolved to set up a special Latin American Department, the seat of which will be in Buenos Aires.

Mrs. Fay Grove, Chairman of the Organization and Cultural Department of World WIZO, on whose initiative the conference was called, revealed that during the past year, WIZO membership on the Latin American continent had gone up by 45 per cent.

In the fund-raising debate, the World WIZO fund-raising Chairman, Mrs. T. Hauser-Zeissler, noted a 31 per cent increase in income from Latin American countries for the past year, with Mexico taking the lead and Argentine following.

The sessions were chaired by Mmes. G. Camerini (Brazil), Rosa S. De Nijensohn (Argentine), Mrs. Adela De Flatau (Chile), Dr. Lea Scazzocchio (Uruguay) and Miss Estela Shapiro (Argentine).

## Industry Planned For Smallholder Villagers

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Industry and export plants will be introduced in villages belonging to the Moshav movement, its Secretary, Mr. Yitzhak Korn, said to representatives of the young villages here today. Speakers at the meeting complained that small-holding agriculture alone does not give villagers a living, since the prices of vegetables had dropped considerably over the past two years.

Mr. Y. Levy, of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department, announced that the Agency will refund young Moshavim the expenses they incurred in electricity installation and improvements which were not included in the original scheme of settlement.

A five-man committee was appointed by the Movement to approach the Government committee charged with reassessment of rentability of crops, credits and marketing.

### CUTTERS STOP ENTRY

Eleven Jerusalem stonecutters were detained on Monday by police for preventing a truckload of Nazareth stone from entering the capital. They are to be charged with illegal assembly and causing damage.

The 11 men stopped the truck, driven by Diab Ayad, of Nazareth, and pitched the stone into a gutter on the outskirts of Jerusalem. They claimed that bringing cut stone from Nazareth deprived them of their livelihood. (Itim)

A GENERAL civil defence exercise will take place in the Petah Tikva area tomorrow. Air raid sirens will be operated, "bombing and shelling" exercises will take place.

## Handling of Israel Publicity At Cabinet Level is Urged

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — An appeal for the country's public relations to be handled at Cabinet level was made by Mr. Francis Ofner, Israel correspondent of the London "Observer," and "Christian Science Monitor" last night. He was speaking at ZOA House during a symposium on the Government's public relations, organized by the Association of Americans and Canadians.

Mr. Ofner said it was as important for Israel to spend on her public relations at least as much as she did on a motorized brigade. At the time of the Sinai campaign, public relations had failed badly, he stated, because apparently there was no clear policy in the higher echelons. Now, however, Government policy is clear and public relations is proving easy to handle.

Mr. E. Salpeter, former "Ha'aretz" correspondent in the U.S., said Israel's public relations personnel lacked experience in many aspects. For instance, nobody here could plan T.V. publicity. Also it had to be realized here that the U.S. newspaper headline writers were as important as editorial writers. Mr. Salpeter said that a mistake is being made by laying stress only on the leading American dailies, as most Americans first read their local paper. He regretted the lack of public relations activity being carried out in U.S. universities, where the Arabs are well ahead of us.

Mr. M. Hess, of the Foreign Ministry, said it would be very difficult to expand our public relations services with the present budget allocation. At present Israel has press attaches only in the U.S., Paris and London. "Despite opinion to the contrary, Israel's public relations abroad have been rather successful," he said. Montnly newsreels are now being sent abroad.

Mr. L. Pyetan, of the Government Press Office, said the country has little experience in handling foreign correspondents. Security considerations had prevented foreign correspondents from being allowed to join in the Sinai campaign, though most of them had arrived here after the fighting was over.

Mr. Z. Zinder, Director of the Broadcasting Services, chaired the well-attended meeting.

## Egypt Not to Look After Iraqi Interests

BAGHDAD, Tuesday (UP). — Iraq yesterday relieved Egyptian diplomatic missions of their job of looking after Iraqi interests in countries where Iraq has no diplomatic representation. The excuse was that Egyptian diplomatic missions are too busy while Iraqi interests abroad are increasing.

Instead, Lebanese missions will be looking after Iraqi interests in Switzerland and Greece, while Pakistan will take over the job in the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway and Finland.

## Held for Possessing 1,250 Egyptian Pounds

RAMLE, Tuesday.—Menahem Mendelowski, of Tel Aviv yesterday admitted to Magistrate Zion Aloof that he was the owner of LE1,250 which the police found this morning on the Beersheba road. Mendelowski was detained not far from the spot where the money was found. On refusing to tell the court how he came into possession of Egyptian currency, he was remanded in custody for 15 days. (Itim)

## Better Weather Means More Jobs

The average daily number of unemployed dropped by 3,250 to stand at 18,500 in the week ending February 8, the Ministry of Labour announced. Improved weather is given credit for the drop.

Of the unemployed, 15,269 were unskilled labourers and 2,894 were women.

The main centres of unemployment were: Jerusalem, 2,242; Haifa, 2,228; Tel Aviv, 2,019; Ramat Gan-Givatayim, 930; Petah Tikva, 868; Ashkelon, 770; Ramle, 628; Rishon leZion, 471; Beisan, 465; Lydda, 446; Rehovot, 422; Bnei Brak, 386; Kfar Saba, 320; Beersheba, 310; and Natanya, 304.

### EILAT FISH MEAL FACTORY RESUMES

EILAT, Monday. — The fish bone meal factory here, which has been idle for many months, will resume operation, the Hamashbir Hamercazi management announced.

"Changed conditions in the Gulf" were given as a reason for the resumption of production, as fish bone may now be brought by sea.

## Oil Strike Made In South-West France

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuter). — Paris newspapers today carried reports of a new oil strike in south-west France, and one suggested the strike might be the richest oil discovery made so far in the country.

The Company which made the strike, the Societe Nationale des Petroles d'Aquitaine, has said an exploratory test was very promising but that more tests were needed before the extent of the oilfield could be estimated.

Meanwhile, a former Governor-General of Algeria, M. Marcel Naegelen, called for full exploitation of oil resources in the Sahara Desert. He was addressing the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in Paris. Some experts believe that there is enough oil in the Sahara to make France independent of the Middle East supplies.

### U.K. ENVOY TO SAUDIA SENT TO S. VIETNAM

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter). —Mr. Roderick Parkes, former British Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, has been appointed Ambassador to South Vietnam, the Foreign Office announced today. Saudi Arabia broke off diplomatic relations with Britain after the Anglo-French intervention in Egypt last autumn.

Purim masks take shape in Bezalel Art School, Jerusalem.

## Iraq Planning New Oil Export Pipeline

BAGHDAD, Tuesday (Reuter). —The Iraqi Minister of the Economy, Nadim Pachachi, said yesterday that discussions are in progress on the construction of a new oil pipeline linking Iraq's northern oilfields with the South.

The proposed line would carry Iraqi oil to Mina al Ahmadi, a port in the British protectorate of Kuwait on the Persian Gulf.

Pachachi said that talks on constructing a new outlet for Iraqi oil were in progress with interested parties responsible for exporting Iraqi oil to world markets.

Speaking in the Financial Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, he said Iraq would not agree to divert her present pipeline network in North Iraq to ports other than Banias and Tripoli in the Lebanon, as this would not be in Iraq's interests.

## Bezalel Purim Theme 'Latin'

Bezalel art students are keeping their costumes for the Purim ball secret but all of them are openly devising decorations for what is expected to be one of Jerusalem's gayest holiday parties.

Along the top floor of Jerusalem's Bezalel school, students are working the full range of their palettes to produce garishly coloured masks. These will be strung up as totem poles on the pillars of the Kings Hotel, where the ball will be held on March 14.

The theme of the celebration is "South America" — a geographical entity which for purposes of the ball liberally includes Mexico (inspiration for the totem poles).

Costumes are obligatory although "no one will be thrown out if he doesn't come as a Latin American." Admission is IL10 per couple and IL6 otherwise, with proceeds to go to a scholarship and library fund. Planned publicity gimmicks include the stationing of an oversized *papier mache* Mexican complete with horse and guitar in the centre of Zion Square.

Some 20 Bezalel students will help elementary schools prepare for the open air children's adloyada that takes place on March 18 through the streets of the capital. Work will begin as soon as the Municipality approves the "adloyada subject" of each school and allocates the necessary budget. This year, Bezalel students will take part in the adloyada as a separate group — the theme is a school secret.

## Little Enthusiasm Over Milan Fair

Doubts regarding the possibility of increasing exports to Italy have resulted in a lack of enthusiasm on the part of manufacturers about participating in the Milan Trade Fair which opens on April 12, it was learned yesterday from Government sources.

This is the first time that Israel is participating in the Milan Fair, which is considered to be the most important one in Europe. Until now, it was felt that Israel could not rise to the standard of the fair.

So far, only 19 firms have registered for the fair. This is a small number, considering that as many as 75 companies have taken part in smaller fairs. Government sources blame this lack of interest to the fact that the local producer is not willing to take any risks to open new markets.

## More Measures Said Needed To Aid Immigrants from USSR

Israelis of Russian origin were chastised on Monday night for failing to help absorb newcomers from the Soviet Union.

Speaking before the Russian Immigrants Association in Jerusalem, Mr. Meir Grossman, head of the Jewish Agency's Foreign Affairs Department, said that he had been approached for help in the past few months by organized groups who originated from countries where Jews are now leaving in large numbers.

"There was no such application from this Association. Where is the same Jewry which organized the Zionist movement and was a key factor in building this country?"

About three years ago, after 30 years of isolation, immigrants began arriving from the Soviet Union, Mr. Grossman said. They found no helping hand in getting used to a strange country. There was no organization to help find them housing, to teach them Hebrew, or provide them with a "proper social circle."

The idea of a *landsmanschaft* was abhorrent to the builders of this country who wanted to do away with past differences of country or origin, said Mr. Grossman. Experience showed, however, that immigrants associations were the best means of getting newcomers over a rough adjustment hump that might take several years.

In tracing the first breaks in the Iron Curtain drawn around Russian Jews, Mr. Yitzhak Rabinovich, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said that "if until the end of 1953 only five to 10 Russian Jews were arriving annually, from that date onward, their numbers can be measured not in tens but in hundreds."

Several days after "Pravda" printed the "Jewish doctors plot" (January 17, 1953, when Dmitri Shepilov was still editor), a group of Israelis of Russian origin gathered in Jerusalem to decide on steps to help Russian Jewry, Mr. Rabinovich said. After diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union had been re-established, the group began a campaign for "reunification of families."

The Soviet Ambassador and Soviet Embassy officials with whom the group negotiated "listened to us with a positive attitude and treated us as people concerned for the fate of their families."

But aside from the technical blocks that hindered the programme, the chief obstacle was fear—families on both sides were afraid to contact each other. "We initiated a campaign against this fear among relatives here and succeeded to a great degree in breaking this vicious circle."

In the course of time, an increasing number of hints came from Jews in the Soviet Union of their desire to join families here. Recently, this desire has been expressed openly, some letters demanding "why do you not concern yourself about us and send us the necessary papers like they did for Mr. X?"

Mr. Rabinovich emphasized that most of the immigrants arriving under the scheme are coming to relatives who themselves have not been here for a long time "since time has weakened family ties among oldtimers here with relatives back in the Soviet Union." This has given rise to serious absorption problems, since there is really no one to help the newcomers get settled financially or socially.

"The change in the attitude of the Soviet Government towards connections between Russian and world Jewry strengthens our hope that the revival of immigration from that country will become stronger," Mr. Rabinovich concluded.

## ON THE AIR

**FIRST PROGRAMME**
**502, 249, 33.2 & 42.9 M.**

**News: Hebrew:** 6.35, 7.00 a.m. 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **English:** 1.45 p.m. **French:** 2.00 p.m. **Arabic Programme** (including News): 6.00 a.m. 2.15 and 6.00 p.m.

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Religious Service (R). 6.37 Callisthenics. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Morning Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" — Ruggiero Cory (Vocalist) (R). 12.30 Opera: Donizetti: Excerpts from "L'Elisir d'Amore." 2.30 Close Down.

4.00 Request Programme for hospitals. 4.30 The Marimba Serenaders. 4.45 "Hebrew Language Corner." 5.05 Weekly Talmud Lesson. 5.30 Youth Corner. 7.15 We Present Tonight. 7.18 [illegible] 7.25 Talk by Dr E. Goldschmidt. 7.30 Cantoral Requests. 8.15 Farmers' Corner. 8.30 Nadia Eitingon-Reichert (Piano) Schumann: Symphonic Etudes. 8.55 Bible Reading — Melachim B' — Chapter 7. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Entertainment Programme. 10.00 Daily Hebrew. 10.05 Readings. 10.20 Paul Kogia & his Orchestra. 11.10 Close Down.

**SECOND PROGRAMME**
**467, 480, 225, 43.9 & 38.5 M.**

**English News:** 10.00 p.m.

**IMMIGRANTS' HOUR** (33.2, 43.9 & 460 M.): 1.45 Wanda Landowska (Harpsichord). 2.15 Close Down.

5.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 5.45 Hebrew for Beginners. Dr. Kamrat. 6.00 Classical Music Requests. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.10 Persian. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.

**KOL ZION LAGOLA** (33.2 M.): Programme to South Africa. 6.25 News. 6.35 "Kol Zion Correspondents report..." 6.50 "This Also Happened." 6.55 Hebrew transmission. 7.05 News in Yiddish.

Programme to U.K. 11.30 News. 11.40 "Kol Zion correspondents report..." 11.55 "This Also Happened." 12.00 Musical Medley.

**ARMY PROGRAMME** (44.6, 216, 225 and 229 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Request Favourites. 6.30 Pleasant Tunes. 7.00 News. 7.10 A Visit to Caesaria. 7.30 Excerpts from Operas. 8.00 "Among the Flags." 8.30 The Army Orchestras. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

**BBC HEBREW BROADCASTS** (16.79, 19.42, 16.98 and 25.15 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. News. News Talk. Youth Magazine.

## Where to go

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5 O'CLOCK TEA DANCE EVERY SATURDAY
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**JERUSALEM**

• **Exhibitions:**—

Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh. New rooms: Prehistory and Israelite period. Educational exhibit: How to arrange small local collections. Special exhibit: New finds from the excavations at Tel Gat. 9-1, 3-5. (Fridays and eves of holidays 9-1; Saturdays and holidays, 10-1.)

Conquest of the Desert, Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only, closed on Saturday.

1) Works by Marc Chagall. 2) Paintings and Graphic works by Max Liebermann, Yosef Israels and Isaac Levithan. Exhibit of the month. Bronze head of the late Henry Holtzmann by Jacques Lutchansky. Bezalel, 9-1, 3-5.

1) Oil Paintings by Abshalom Okshi. 2) Watercolours by David Wittman. 3) Illustrations by Bezalel Schatz of Henry Miller's book "Half Past Midnight." Artists House, 10-1, 4-6.

• **Lecture:**—

"Crisis in American Jewry," by I. Remba. Beit Hillel, Rehov Balfour, 8.30.

• **Theatre:**—

Habimah, "I Like Mike," Edison, 8.30 and 9.

• **Tours:**—

Hebrew University Conducted Tours. Administration Bldg., New University Campus. (Conducted tours in Hebrew, Sundays and Thursdays, 11 a.m.).

• **Menorah Officers Club:**—

Questions and Answers: The Press and the Public. Moderator, Gavriel Zifroni of Haboker. Auspices: Civic Education Services, 8.15 p.m.

**TEL AVIV**

Italian Specialities, Lunch, Dinner. Soupe a l'oignon. Luky's Bar, 8 Allenby Rd., Tel. 29763.

• **Entertainment:**—

Jonny, Jazz Singer, nightly at Dolphin Bar, 30 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel. 23972.

• **Film Club:**—

"Don Q, son of Zorro," starring Douglas Fairbanks. Z.O.A. House. 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. (Members only).

• **Exhibitions:**—

1) Hand-coloured Biblical illustrations, by Marc Chagall; 2) Retrospective Exhibition of Sculpture, by Jacob Lutchansky, on his 80th birthday. Museum, 10-1, 4-7.

Paintings by Rico Blass. Chemerinsky Art Gallery, 36 Rehov Gordon, 10-1, 4-8.

• **Theatre:**—

Cameri, "Lady Precious Stream," Mograbi, 8.

Ohel, "It's Never Too Late," 8.

●

For a Chinese lunch and dinner only Riksa, 2 Rehov Trumpeldor.

**RAMAT GAN**

• **Theatre:**—

Do-Re-Mi, "Scandal at the College," Rama, 4.30 and 8.30.

**RISHON LE-ZION**

• **Theatre:**—

Cameri, "You Never Can Tell," Tiferet, 8.

'BLACK & WHITE' SCOTCH WHISKY

Distributors: I. Diskin Ltd., Tel Aviv.

## Jordan Fears Iraqi, Saudi Takeover

By YITZHAK ODED

It is fear of annexation by Iraq that is driving Jordan into the arms of Egypt and even of hated Saudi Arabia, said Mr. Yousef Khamis, first Israel M.K. to visit an Arab country, recounting his impressions of Jordan at the Tsavta Club for Progressive Culture in Jerusalem on Monday night.

Mr. Khamis spent two days in Jordan last month, crossing the lines with 600 pilgrims for the Armenian Christmas. He was free to travel through Jordan, spending some time in Jericho, Amman, e-Salt, a refugee camp, and a few villages.

Abdul Nasser is extremely popular among all Jordanians, who see in him a fighter for Arab freedom, Mr. Khamis said. Portraits of him are put up in nearly every store, outnumbering those of King Hussein. His picture even adorns cigarette lighters.

Unemployment and rural poverty are serious problems in Jordan, the Mapam M.K. stressed. The refugees, to whom UNRWA allots 2 kg. of wheat a month as well as sugar, fat and other rations, are better off than farm workers and tenant farmers, who have to give up half of their crop to the landowner — 35 per cent as rent, 10 per cent for guarding it and another five or six per cent for pasture rights. Urban wages are depressed by the large number of refugees seeking jobs.

### Class Differentiation

Small peasants clear between 20 and 40 dinars (officially between £20 and £40) a year, a truckdriver who works 12 hours a day gets 20 dinars a month; teachers receive a monthly 25-40 dinars. Rent for a two-and-a-half room apartment in a good section of Amman is 25 dinars a month, and such commodities as flour and kerosene are also expensive, although meat, fruit and clothing are a great deal cheaper.

Class differentiation in Jordan has grown sharper, but the high officials and the professionals live even better than the landowners, Mr. Khamis remarked. A number of them maintain two and three cars per family, and Amman, which has grown to a population of between 200,000 and 250,000, is full of late-model cars. Education standards, on the other hand, are higher than in any other Arab country, with 70 per cent of the children attending school, largely because UNRWA-sponsored schools are open to resident as well as refugee children.

There is a growing conviction that co-existence with Israel will have to be arrived at, but the general feeling, according to Mr. Khamis, is that Israel should be the first to come out with concrete proposals.

## Budapest Conductor Here for I.P.O. Series

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday. — Mr. Laszlo Somogyi, the Budapest conductor who fled Hungary in November, arrived by El Al yesterday to conduct a series of concerts with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. He was accompanied by his wife.

Fifteen years ago, Bronislaw Huberman, founder of the I.P.O., invited Mr. Somogyi to conduct here "but at the time it was not easy for Hungarian Jews to cross the lines," Mr. Somogyi said today.

After the war, he conducted the Budapest Radio orchestra and served as Professor at the Franz Liszt Academy of Music.

Some time before the revolt, he was invited to London as guest conductor and obtained a passport. Four weeks after the revolt started, he decided to leave. He and his wife took a train and crossed the frontier without difficulty.

"I have no idea where I shall settle," Mr. Somogyi said. In the meantime, he added, he has been flooded with invitations from many countries. (Itim)

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Conductor:
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Soloist:
ANDRE NAVARRA (Cello)
Programme: Symphony No. 32 in G Major—Mozart; Concerto in A minor for Cello and Orchestra —Schumann; Serenade in D Major, Op. 11 — Brahms.
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•
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Y.M.C.A. Hall
At the Piano
MOSHE LUSTIG
Tickets at Cahana's Office (Zion Square)

## Sport Round the World

By Reuter's Correspondents

*FLORENCE. — The Italian team, Fiorentina, beat Grasshoppers, of Switzerland, 3-1 in the first leg of their quarter-final match in the European Cup. All the goals were scored in the first half. The teams are due to meet in the second leg in Zurich on February 27.*

• • •

BIRMINGHAM. — England "B" beat Scotland "B", 4-1, in a soccer international under floodlights here after leading 3-0 at half time.

• • •

*MELBOURNE. — Olympic Games athletes caused damage estimated at £10,000 at Melbourne Olympic Village last year.*

*The damage is well below the £17,000 set by housing experts before the Games.*

• • •

BRISBANE. — David Thiele, Australia's Olympic swimming gold medallist, broke the two-year-old world record for the 100 yards backstroke, by 1/10th of a second in Brisbane, when he swam the distance in 55.6 secs., to beat the 55.7 secs. set by Yoshio Oyakawa, U.S., in February 1955.

• • •

*VIENNA. — The Austrian Football Federation has cancelled two international football matches against Hungary.*

*The matches, national teams in Budapest, and "B" teams in Vienna, had been arranged for April 14. An international against Switzerland is planned for the same day.*

*No official reasons for the cancellations were given, but it is probably due to the recent ban by the Austrian Government on all sporting events in Austria between Austrian and Hungarian sportsmen, for safety reasons, in view of the numerous Hungarian refugees in the country."*

• • •

NEW YORK. — A report published recently says that the International Olympic Committee were considering a complete re-organization of the Olympic Games at their meeting in Lausanne in June. Points reported to be under consideration by the I.O.C. include: reduction of the number of competitors by staging preliminary competition; elimination of cycling and soccer, unless these sports could come more in line with amateur regulations; a reassessment of the gold medal awards, including a reduction in the number of gymnastic exercises.

• • •

*VARESE (Italy). — Mario Dagata, Italian world bantamweight champion, will defend his title on April 1 against Alphonse Halimi, France, in Paris.*

## Haydon Wins Three Table Tennis Titles

ROUEN, Tuesday (Reuter). — Ladislav Stipek, of Czechoslovakia, retained his men's singles title in the French international table tennis championships here on Sunday night. Miss Ann Haydon (Britain) retained her singles title and helped win the women's doubles and mixed doubles.

Tage Flissberg and Bjoerne Hellestroem (Sweden) won the men's doubles. The pair beat Stipek and Ivan Andreadis (Czechoslovakia) in the semi-finals.

**RESULTS OF THE FINALS: MEN'S SINGLES:** L. Stipek (holder) beat J. Vogrinc (Yugoslavia), 21-18, 19-21, 21-18, 21-17. **MEN'S DOUBLES:** Hellestroem and Flissberg (Sweden) beat J. Leach (Britain) and Vogrinc, 13-21, 21-20, 21-19, 21-16. **WOMEN'S SINGLES:** Miss Haydon (holder) beat Miss Watel Mathieu, 21-10, 21-15, 21-12. **WOMEN'S DOUBLES:** Haydon and Joyce Fielder (Britain) beat Miss Watel Mathieu and Claude Roug Agnon (France), 21-17, 21-14, 21-11. **MIXED DOUBLES:** Ivan Andreadis and Miss Haydon beat B. Kennedy, and Miss Fielder, (Britain), 21-14, 21-12, 21-15.

### YUGOSLAVS WIN IN EUROPE CUP GAME

BELGRADE, Tuesday (Reuter). — The Yugoslav soccer champions, Red Star, beat the Bulgarian Army team, C.D.N.A., of Sofia, 3-1, in the quarter-finals of the European Cup in Belgrade Sunday. Red Star led 2-0 at half-time.

The teams meet in the second leg in Sofia next Sunday, after which the leading team on results of good aggregate will qualify for the semi-finals.

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## Cinemas

**JERUSALEM**

At 3.30, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.

**ARNON:** Running Wild.
**EDEN:** Guys and Dolls.
**ORGIL:** Summertime.
**ORION:** Andas, 2nd week.
**ORNA:** Port Afrique.
**RON:** The Young Lovers, 2nd week.
**TEL OR:** Target Unknown.
**ZION HALL:** "Cuore Ingrato."
**EDISON:** "Les Trois Mousquetaires."
**STUDIO:** "Rasho-Mon," 2nd week.

**TEL AVIV**

At 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

**ALLENBY:** Rock Pretty Baby.
**ARMON DAVID:** Gervaise, 4th week.
**CHEN:** Written on the Wind.
**EDEN:** Shree 420, 8th week.
**ESTHER:** Ninotchka, 3rd week.
**HAMERCAZ:** The Heart of the Matter.
**MIGDALOR:** "Le Couturier de ces Dames," 2nd week.
**MOGRABI:** Trapeze, 2nd week.
**OPHIR:** The Proud and the Profane, 2nd week.
**ORION:** Baby Doll.
**SHDEROTH:** East of Eden, 3rd week.
**TAMAR:** "Les Premiers Outrages." Also continuous from 9.45 a.m.
**TCHELET:** Destination Lydda.
**YARON:** "M'sieur la Caille."
**ZAMIR:** The Poison, 5th week.

**HAIFA**

**MORIAH:** Unguarded Moment, 2nd week.
**ORION:** Run for the Sun.
**ATZMON:** Viva las Vegas, 3rd week.
**PEER:** They Who Dare.
**GAL OR:** The Sleeping Tiger. Matinees: Two Flags West.
**AMPHITHEATRE:** The Eddy Duchin Story, 3rd week.
**ORAH:** Simon and Laura.
**ARMON:** "Boniface Somnambule."
**EN DOR:** Hellgate.
**ORLY:** Desiree.
**MAY:** We're No Angels.

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## Tel Aviv Stock Market

FEBRUARY 20, 1957

|  |  |
|---|---|
| Pop. Loan 1949/61 (IL10) | [illegible] |
| 6% Comp. Loan 53/67 | [illegible] |
| 6½% War Loan 54/59 | 95 |
| 3½% Gov. Bds. (large) | [illegible] |
| Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3 | [illegible] |
| 3½% Tavel Dollar x) y) | [illegible] |
| 4% Reg. Sterling "A" | [illegible] |
| Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn.) | [illegible] |
| 6½% Bonds 51/66 f) | 107½ |
| ditto g) | [illegible] |
| Keren Hayesod 6% Deb. 58/65 f) | 101½ |
| ditto g) | [illegible] |
| Igroth Ltd 6% Deb 58/65 f) | [illegible] |
| Bk. Leumi ord sh. | 174 |
| Bearer Savings Cert. | [illegible] |
| A.P.B. Investmt. 4½-6% Conv. Deb. | 78 |
| ord sh "B" reg. | 105 |
| Gaso ord sh "B" reg | [illegible] |
| Ellern's Inv. ord. d) | 144 |
| P.E.C. Inv ord "B" reg | [illegible] |
| Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord sh. | [illegible] |
| Bizur 6% debs. 56/65 | 84 |
| Nir 5% pre. sh. | 78 |
| Pass 6% debs. 60/66 reg. | 77½ |
| "Inva" 5% debs. | 61 |
| Afr. Pal Inv. ord. sh. | [illegible] |
| I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg. | [illegible] |
| 5% debs. | 71½ |
| Rassco 6% pref ord. sh. | [illegible] |
| Ata ord "B" sh. | [illegible] |
| 6-8% con. debs. | [illegible] |
| "Kurdaneh" ord. "B" | [illegible] |
| 7% con. debs. 58/68 | 77½ |
| Moller-Dee ord. sh. reg. | 742 |
| Pal.-Brewery 8% con. debs. | 70 |
| Assis Bejerano "B" sh. | 97½ |
| Nesher 6% debs. "A" | 115 |
| Pal. Potash "A" ord. Sh. | 57 |
| "Teva" ord. Sh. | 97½ |
| Pal. Cold St. ord. sh. reg. | [illegible] |
| Delek Ord. sh. "C" | [illegible] |
| Pal. Centr. 8% debs. a) | [illegible] |
| Mekorot pref. sh. | [illegible] |
| Jordan Exploration Co, Ord. Sh. reg. | 105 |

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; x) in % of IL1.800; y) in per cent.

### EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

**JERUSALEM:** Bruchstein, Herbert Samuel, 3874. **RAMAT GAN:** Hatichon, 86 Hatichon, 71949. Noga, opp. Fire Brigade, 72458. **NATANYA:** Assuta. **PETAH TIKVA:** Kubu, 2 Pinsker. **HOLON:** Briut, Sokolow. **RISHON LEZION:** Gamarnik. **HAIFA:** Rashi, 1 Rashi, 60266.

### EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

**JERUSALEM:** Dr. Romanov, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Steinitz, Princess Mary Ave., 5706. Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2668. **HAIFA:** Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2424. Dr. Ludwig, 34 Shivat Zion, 67417.

Wanted
single room or small apartment
Please write: Verscheure, U.N., Government House, Jerusalem.

VILLA
6 rooms, Ramat Gan, suitable for diplomat, for sale or to let: garden, garage, central heating. Offers to: No. 3294, Gershon Ben Advertising, 51 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

Young Messenger Wanted
for the Tel Aviv Office of
THE JERUSALEM POST
Please apply at: 52 Rehov Nahlat Binyamin between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Classified Advertisements
Published on Sundays, Wednesdays, Fridays
Accepted at all JERUSALEM POST advertising offices
JERUSALEM: 1 Rehov Hahavatzelet
TEL AVIV: 52 Nahlat Binyamin
15 Rehov Frishman (Barth Sweet Shop)
HAIFA: Sifri's Bookshop, Central Carmel, 1 Khayat Street; Hadar Bookshop, Rehov Herzl; Dr Fiegel's Bookshop, 20 Rehov Keren Kayemet, Kiryat Bialik.
RAMAT GAN: Hakol Lancar, 61 Rehov Bialik
NATANYA: A. Pompan, 9 Rehov Herzl
Advertisements also accepted through all recognized agencies

Dwellings—Premises

STUDENT couple seeks furnished apartment. References. Phone 3974, Jerusalem, 9-3.
WANTED to rent for two years 2 or 3-room unfurnished apartment in Jerusalem. Vacating on time guaranteed. No Agents. Write: No. 20613, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.
TO LET or for sale 5-room furnished flat. Refrigerator, range. Write: P.O.B. 806, Jerusalem.
TO LET furnished room, Z.O.A. House vicinity, telephone and veranda. Write: No. 29771, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.
TWO GIRLS require centrally located furnished room, use of refrigerator. Write: No. 29770, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.
TO LET furnished room, separate entrance, telephone, all conveniences. Please phone 67111, Tel Aviv, 8-8.30 a.m., 4-6 p.m.

Lost — Found

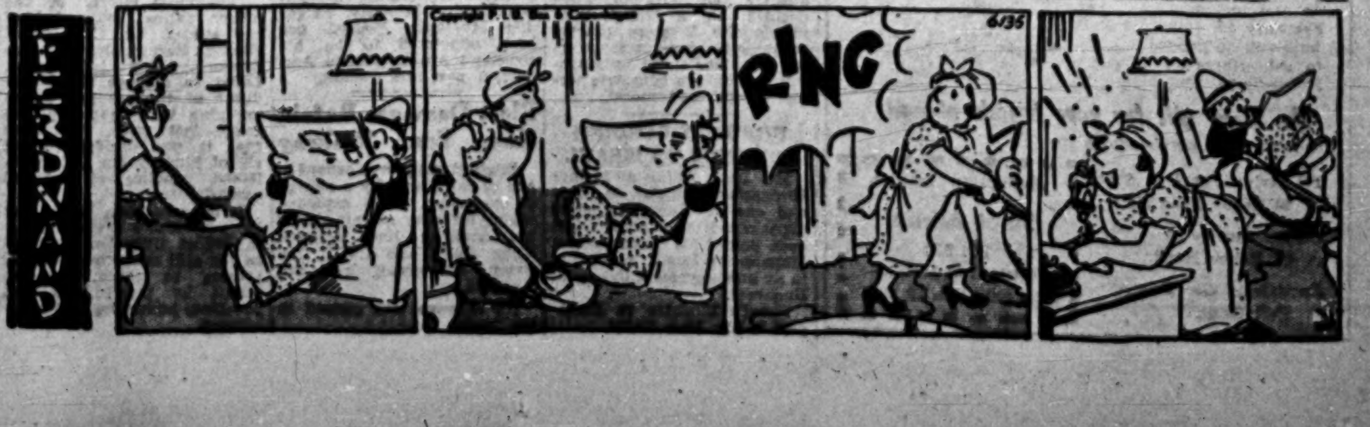
SIAMESE CAT lost, 35 Sea Road, Mt. Carmel vicinity. Has blue ribbon with bell around the neck. Name: Mambo. Finder please call: Freund, Tel. 67701, Haifa, till 2 p.m.
LOST on Feb. 16, 1957, in the vicinity of Habimah — gold bracelet with small diamonds. Finder is requested to return to: Rakovsky, 6 Rehov Akiva, Bnei Brak. Reward.

Records

RECORDS, long-play and others, wanted to buy. "Music Lane," 94 Allenby, in the lane, Tel Aviv.

Situations Wanted

EXPERIENCED English shorthand typist, own typewriter, seeks part-time position. Write: No. 29765, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.
SHORTHAND-typist, experienced in office routine and accountancy, accepts afternoon work. Write: No. 29762, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.
YOUNG lady with good knowledge of English, Hebrew, Yiddish, some French, seeks position as English typist and/or receptionist. Write: No. 29769, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.
HEBREW English shorthand-typist (female) with office routine, seeks position, or home work (own typewriter). Write: No. 29774, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.



# Today's Postbag

## The Weather

**FORECAST:** Fair.

| | *A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mt. Cana'an | 30 | 13 | 19 | 18 |
| Tiberias | 58 | 11 | 24 | 24 |
| Haifa Port | 73 | 12 | 19 | 19 |
| Natanya | — | 7 | 24 | 23 |
| Tel Aviv Kirya | 78 | 10 | 18 | 18 |
| Tel Aviv Port | 86 | 10 | 16 | 17 |
| Lydda Airport | 67 | 8 | 20 | 21 |
| Jerusalem | 46 | 16 | 21 | 21 |
| Beersheba | 67 | 10 | 16 | 19 |
| Eilat | 24 | 15 | 26 | 26 |
| Sdom | 51 | — | 22 | 22 |
| Solomon's Bay | 60 | 18 | 26 | 26 |

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

## ARRIVALS

Dr. Lea Scamocchio and Mesdames Feiga De Mitelman (Uruguay) and Betty Lafer, (Brazil) and Mary de Hollander (Chile), to participate in the 13th World Wizo Conference.

**THE OPENING** of a maritime trade school is being explored by the Ministry of Labour in conjunction with ORT. It has been proposed to acquire two ships, one for training and another to serve as a living quarters for the students.

* * *

**PETAH TIKVA** and Rishon Le-Zion are to benefit from the transferred charges and personal call and other interurban telephone facilities which have until now been reserved for the main towns, the Post Office has announced. The Petah Tikva service goes into effect immediately and Rishon Le-Zion on March 1.

* * *

**MR. YA'ACOV MARCIANO,** 33, was electrocuted on Monday afternoon when he touched an old electric cable in the toilet of a shop in Haifa's Rehov Herzl. He died later in the Rambam Hospital where he was placed in an iron lung in an effort to resuscitate him.

* * *

**637 IMMIGRANTS** arrived in Haifa in the s.s. Mediterranean on Monday night. They included a small number of refugees from Egypt and Hungary. The immigrants were sent to development areas.

* * *

**A SPECIAL PLANE** will leave Lydda Airport for Sharm e-Sheikh today, bearing the first entertainment troupe sponsored by the National Soldiers Welfare Committee to that area.

* * *

**A LABOURER** at the Froumine biscuite factory in Jerusalem, Shimshon Rubinstein, 75, dropped dead yesterday when carrying a sack of flour in the plant. An autopsy is to be performed to determine the cause of death.

* * *

**THE CASE** of Ernst Diamant, charged with embezzlement of IL3,900 from the funds of the "Business Diary" of which he was an agent, was transferred to the District Court by Examining Magistrate A. Kilmor yesterday. In the preliminary investigation Diamant had admitted his guilt.

* * *

**LONG-FIBRED** cotton will be planted this season on 100 dunams in the reclaimed Hula area. This type of cotton, the Pima-32 variety, has a stronger resistence to insects and fetches higher prices than ordinary type cotton.

* * *

**A 50 PRUTA** rise per litre in the price of bottled milk, a 30 pruta rise per litre in the price of unbottled milk was authorized by the Ministerial Economic Committee yesterday, to go into effect next week. The price of local butter has also been fixed at approximately IL5 per kilo.

* * *

**THE PETAH TIKVA** Workers Council and the management of Mercazim, Ltd., (formerly Magen-Chatwood) yesterday signed a wage agreement retroactive to January 1. The new rates of pay include the "frozen third."

### HELED RESIGNS FROM MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

The resignation of Mr. Y. Heled, as Director-General of the Ministry of Interior, has been accepted by the Minister, Mr. Israel Bar-Yehuda, it was announced yesterday. Mr. Bar-Yehuda has submitted the name of Mr. Y. Shabo, a Tel Aviv lawyer, as his replacement. The appointment requires Government approval.

Mr. Heled stated that he was leaving for personal and family reasons. Mr. Bar-Yehuda received his resignation with regret and expressed his thanks for Mr. Heled's devoted service.

# Shitreet Complains Sabras Don't Become Policemen

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN, Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Although the police force is composed of immigrants from 60 countries, it attracts very few sabras, Police Minister Behor Shitreet said yesterday in the course of his speech on his Ministry's budget.

In some years, practically every applicant who met the minimum qualifications was accepted into the force. Lately it had been possible to be more selective.

But the recruitment problem was still extremely difficult. In most cases, it was not possible to train the new policeman in his professional duties immediately. Instead, it was necessary to teach him Hebrew and elementary subjects. This resulted in the loss of at least one year.

Mr. Shitreet cited the irregular hours, the low pay and the danger of the policemen's job as the reasons for its unpopularity and for the high rate of turnover in the force.

### 200 Fewer in 1956

Despite the constantly increasing tasks of the police, the number of policemen and officers dropped by almost 200 in 1956. The ratio of policemen to population in this country was nowhere near the ratio in other countries.

But, in general, Mr. Shitreet asked, "how can a country with a uniform population which has been living there for generations be compared with our country which is compounded of different communities which are still far from having been fused and whose standard of living, habits, manner of thinking, and culture are as different from one another as those of the U.S. from Kurdistan or the Atlas Mountains."

### Crimes Increased

The number of recorded crimes increased from 254 per 10,000 population in 1955 to 261 in 1956, an increase of 2.8 per cent.

Mr. Shitreet said that the Sinai campaign had proved the effectiveness of patrolmen on the streets. Even though they were there for other purposes, their mere presence served to paralyze the activity of thieves and other criminals.

The number of homicides increased from 32 to 56. Although the rise was due mainly to the activities of the *fedayeen*, the number of "ordinary" murders also went up.

We must try to change the concepts rooted in certain groups of new immigrants with regard to the obligation of avenging blood with blood and also with regard to "the preservation of the family honour" by killing those who defiled it, particularly if they were women.

The number of traffic accidents is still on the rise, Mr. Shitreet noted with concern. The increase was 15.1 per cent in 1956. Fatal accidents (158 killed) rose by 16.2 per cent, and those in which serious injury was caused by 20.8 per cent.

### Manpower Limitations

The police force had made every effort to fight the problem, within the limitations of its manpower. But what was fundamentally needed was a changed attitude on the part of drivers and pedestrians alike, with more respect for safety laws and road manners.

A number of speakers in the debate complained that the police did not show sufficient courtesy to the public, and Mr. A. Avas (Ahdut Ha'avoda) and Mr. Y. Riftin (Mapam) saw no reason why there should be a separate Ministry of Police.

The Kafr Kasim case was mentioned by a few Members. Mr. Riftin said that crimes of this sort must be denounced in time. Public opinion must exert pressure in order that they not be slurred over. To this day the reason for the murders was still a mystery.

Mr. Gershom Schocken (Progressive) said that the police force was the "most conservative" government body we had. Although we already have our fourth Chief of Staff, the senior police officials remain unchanged, despite widespread loss of confidence in them.

### Every Other Car Had an Accident

One out of two licensed vehicles was involved in a traffic accident in 1956, Police Minister Behor Shitreet informed the Knesset yesterday.

The ratio was a little lower for trucks (48 per cent), but even higher for private passenger cars and taxis — 60 per cent.

As for buses, the ratio was 168.6 per cent, which means that the average bus was involved in 1½ accidents in the course of the year.

### U.S. DOCK STRIKE IN SEVENTH DAY

NEW YORK, Tuesday (Reuter). — The 45,000 striking dockers in Atlantic ports from Maine to Virginia remained idle for the seventh day today as the longshoremen's union locals in Baltimore and Norfolk were unable to reach agreement with employer associations on wage rates.

We deeply mourn the loss of our husband, son, brother and uncle

**Emile Nathan Schapira**

who passed away in Paris, France, on Feb. 8, 1957.

Hella SCHAPIRA, Paris,
Evelyne SCHAPIRA, Paris
Henry N. SCHAPIRA, Trieste
Nathan H. SCHAPIRA, Haifa.

To our colleague GUSTAV APEL
deepfelt condolences on the death of your

**FATHER**

"Carmel" Taxi Service Ltd.,
Tel Aviv.

With deep sorrow we announce the death of our beloved husband, father, brother and brother-in-law,

**KURT KLIPSTEIN**

at the age of 45,
on Tuesday, February 19, 1957.
The funeral has already taken place.

THE BEREAVED FAMILY

# Finance Committee Airs Tax Changes

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Sources of revenue in the proposed 1957/58 Budget were yesterday discussed by the Knesset Finance Committee, at which Dr. Y. Arnon, Director General of the Finance Ministry and Mr. Z. Sharef, Internal Revenue Commissioner, answered members' questions.

This was the Committee's second session on the budget of the coming year. Today they will discuss the emergency economic programme, and will be briefed by Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Minister of Finance.

The special *ad hoc* Committee dealing with cuts in the regular budget have heard proposals from virtually all the Government Ministries, involving reductions of IL7m. The target that the Committee has set itself is IL15-20m. Among the representatives of the Ministries that gave evidence the one from the Ministry of Religious Affairs stated emphatically that his Ministry saw no way of cutting their budget, while the Foreign Ministry representative suggested that it reduce the number of their employees by 20, and lower the salaries of their representatives abroad by 10 per cent.

### 500 Dismissals

The total number of employees that the Ministries themselves agreed to do without is estimated at something over 500, which is about one half of the Committee's target. The *ad hoc* Committee will meet again in Tel Aviv tomorrow.

The proposed income-tax amendments designed to ease the tax burden of the upper middle income bracket earner are expected to be presented to the Knesset for second and third reading in the first week of March. Their study has been completed by the Finance Committee and in the process several changes have been made, all to the taxpayer's advantage.

Objections to the proposed amendments of Mapam and Abdut Ha'avoda, which caused their abstention when the Bill was first read, and resulted in the straining of Coalition ties are now believed to have been lifted, a member of the Committee said yesterday.

### Changes in Bill

Changes in the Bill include:

- A family whose son or daughter is serving in the army on compulsory service will receive a IL60 allowance.
- A family in which both parents are income earners, will receive a special IL200 allowance in addition to the IL1,050 for each already recommended.
- An allowance of IL50 will be given to a childless family when only one spouse is an income earner, so long as his income is less than IL5,400 annually.
- There will be no tax increase for families with one child.
- For overtime, a tax not higher than 30 per cent will be deducted, provided that this does not take up more than 40 per cent of the basic salary. (Previously the total tax collected was not higher than 22.5 per cent and recognized overtime was not higher than 30 per cent of the basic salary).
- An employed woman over 55 will receive an extra allowance of IL250.
- An employed man over 60 will receive a similar special allowance.
- Working youth who study and pay taxes, will receive an allowance for expenses including fees, purchase of books, etc.
- Deductions for health, donations, etc. will be increased from IL500 to IL600.

The above changes were proposed to the Finance Committee by Mr. I. Guri and Mr. I. Kargman.

### Fog Hampers Landing At Lydda Airport

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday. — Heavy fog interfered with aircraft landings here last night. An hour before midnight the incoming K.L.M. and Air France planes were diverted to a nearby military airfield after three attempted landings.

The passengers were met at the temporary landing ground by Customs officials and frontier police who had been rushed from Lydda.

The S.A.S. and Swissair planes arrived here late today, after staying the night at their last stops following cabled instructions from Lydda. *(Itim)*

# USSR Sends Note On Oil Contract

The Israel Government reserves all rights in respect of the damage caused through the Soviet's cancellation of its contracts for supplying of crude oil and noted the latter's acceptance of responsibility for the breach of contract.

This was stated by the Israel Government in a note sent to the Soviet Government on Sunday, in reply to one received from the latter on February 6.

The exchange of notes was published today by the Foreign Ministry and the full texts are given below. First follows the Soviet note:

**With regard to the Note of December 23, 1956 of the Foreign Ministry of Israel, the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has the honour to announce the following:**

**The cancellation of the contracts signed between the Soviet Organizations for Foreign Trade and Israel firms, for the supply to Israel of crude oil, fuel oil and tubes is a consequence of the fact that the Government of Israel, by its aggressive actions against Egypt, made the implementation of these contracts impossible. It should be recalled that the Government of the U.S.S.R., in its statement of October 31, 1956, warned that the responsibility for the consequences of the aggressive actions against Egypt falls, in its entirety, on those Governments which took the path of the violation of peace and security, the path of aggression.**

**Hence the intent of the Government of Israel to place the responsibility for the cancellation of the above-mentioned contracts upon the Government of the U.S.S.R. is completely unfounded.**

The Israel Government replied as follows:

**The Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and has the honour to convey the following reply to the Embassy's Note of February 6, 1957:**

**The Government of Israel takes cognizance of the fact that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics seeks to justify on political grounds the unilateral cancellation of contracts for the delivery of Soviet fuel to Israel.**

**The attitude of the Government of the U.S.S.R., particularly towards a small nation, conflicts with the numerous statements made by Soviet representatives in condemnation of restrictive practices in international trade and of embargoes motivated by political reasons. Furthermore, this attitude must necessarily raise doubts as to the feasibility of entering into normal trade relations with Soviet State Companies, since it appears that their contractual obligations retain validity only as long as they suit the current requirements of Soviet policy.**

**The Goverment of Israel takes note that by its Note of February 6, 1957 the Government of the U.S.S.R. accepts in effect the responsibility for the breach of these valid contracts entered into by the Soviet State Companies, and reserves all rights in respect of the damage caused to the Government of Israel and its citizens in consequence of the breach of these contracts.**

# First Hebrew Books To Be Sent to USSR

Hundreds of books in the Hebrew language will shortly be sent to the Soviet Union for use in universities and libraries there, the Russian Immigrants Association in Jerusalem was told.

The volumes, the first in the Hebrew language to be sent to the Soviet Union, were ordered by the Soviet government firm "The International Book."

This is the first time in four years that any books will have made their way from Israel to the Soviet Union. Previously, the Soviet Union had permitted only the import of pamphlets and calendars in the Russian language sent from Israel.

Mr. Meir Grossman, Chairman of the Jewish Agency's Foreign Affairs Department, told the meeting that the first book on the State of Israel in the Russian language was now being prepared.

# Ampal to Put More Money in Oil Survey

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday. — "Ampal" Corporation will invest a further $1.25m. in local oil prospecting companies, Mr. A. Dikstein, President of the company, said before leaving for the U.S. by Air France today. He had spent a fortnight here on company affairs. The firms involved are "Lapidot," "Naphtha," and "Israel Oil Prospectors."

Various agricultural ventures would benefit by $500,000 through "Ampal," and the company would also invest $2.5m. in perpetual debentures of the Israel-America Industrial Development Bank, Mr. Dikstein said.

"Ampal" would inquire into the purchase of six large oil drilling machines, and investigate further investments for Israel shipping together with Zim Ltd.

At least $20m. would be devoted to financing Israel enterprises this year, he said.

### 16,000 NEW WARDS FOR YOUTH ALIYA

Youth Aliya expects a "peak year" during 1957 with an estimated 16,000 new wards, Mr. Moshe Kol, Director of the Jewish Agency's Youth Aliya Department, said yesterday.

He was speaking at a press conference held in Jerusalem on the twenty-third anniversary of the arrival of the first Youth Aliya group, which came from Germany to Ein Harod.

**STERLING.** — A new and smaller five pound note with blue the dominant colour is to be issued on Thursday, the Bank of England announced yesterday.

# 30 Taximen Jailed In Tel Aviv 'Siege'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV Tuesday. — Police tonight jailed 30 Sherut taxi drivers here, after some 40 "Sheruts" laid a siege on main thoroughfares and the Central Bus Station this evening.

The sudden action of the Sherut drivers, blocking the city's streets with their vehicles, came "spontaneously" after police attempted to enforce a Municipal "no parking" ruling at Rehov Gdud Halvri at the corner of Rehov Har Zion, in south Tel Aviv.

The Sherut drivers have had a regular station at the spot for travel to Bat Yam for five years. They claim that for a week Eshed bus drivers have been threatening to destroy their vehicles if they did not leave the place, and yesterday a Municipal notice forbidding parking was put up there. Nevertheless the taxi drivers did not move their station today, and blocked the street this evening.

At 6 p.m. five police vans warned the taxi drivers to clear the way. They refused, and meanwhile other Sherut vehicles blocked traffic nerve centres in Allenby Road, Ben Yehuda, at Mograbi and Kikar Hamoshavot, which soon caused bottlenecks. Also, long queues formed at bus stops, because no Sherut taxis travelled.

### Refused Police Orders

After Sherut drivers refused police orders to clear the roads, constables broke car locks and windows and pushed the barricading vehicles to the side of the roads. At 7 p.m. a truck arrived at the corner of Rehov Allenby and Yehuda Halevi and dragged the taxis from the crossroad, to the nearby parking plot.

Other taxis were pulled to the police stations. Drivers' requests to release their vehicles were rejected. Policemen were shouted at by the Sherut taxi drivers. By tonight, 30 drivers were arrested.

Mr. M. Katzur, of the Sherut Drivers Committee, said the vehicle owners were "licking their wounds." Tonight the drivers were beside their vehicles on the roads, and according to Mr. Katzur the demonstration will continue tomorrow. "We do not wish to fight the police or break the law. All we want is to be recognized, and to get an official working licence," he said.

The Taxi Owners Association of Tel Aviv was not involved in the demonstration, and "special" taxis could be booked as usual.

Two journalists and a press photographer of the "Haolam Hazeh" were detained by police tonight for not heeding police orders, but were released on bail.

# POTASH

(Continued from page 1)

plant had been undertaken no technical authority had as yet been set up to coordinate, and regulate affairs.

The wish to achieve production as quickly as possible had led to an unrealistic time schedule during the planning and construction periods. This in turn gave rise to an unsatisfactory production level, incomplete hurried planning as well as increased costs.

All steps concerning the planning of the pans, subcontracting, supervision, control and approval of the accounts were concentrated in the hands of one person. This person was in charge of the building of the pans. This, the Committee emphasized, is most unusual in so large a project. They add, however, that the pans were well planned and their construction proved to have been satisfactory.

One of the main reasons for the inability to mobilize a sufficient number of professional experts, was, no doubt, the ambition of "key men" to safeguard their own standing, the Committee reports. They resented the employment of new forces and would not agree to train the technicians that might later have replaced them. The lack of team-work was a most disturbing element in the Company.

Lack of recreation, housing and economic facilities in Sdom also contributed to this state of affairs. The management had not paid sufficient attention to the individual employee and did not try to ease his physical conditions in such a difficult environment. Some efforts in this direction were made, but these did not meet all the difficulties. The management has recently been exploring the problem, the Committee adds.

It recommends that funds, outside the budget of the plant, be found to establish an adequate housing project for employees and their families.

Premiums for exports, relaxation of taxes for a limited period, low interest rates on loans from the Development Budget, are among the recommendations suggested by the Committee.

Although important improvements in the management have lately been effected, the Committee believes there are still not enough technicians to implement and maintain them.

The Committee believes that the natural resources in the Dead Sea can be economically utilized, and should become a most important factor in promoting the country's welfare.

The Committee was chaired by Professor H. Heimann of the Haifa Technion, and the members included Mr. S. Gur; P. Yudecka, Mr. B. Luria and Z. Renal.

# Quieter Mood As Sahar Ends Sixth Day in Shura Trial

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Under the firm guidance of the Bench, the trial of Amos Ben-Gurion versus Shurat Hamitnadvim continued in a quieter key today in contrast to yesterday's turbulent session.

For the sixth successive day, Mr. Y. Sahar, Inspector General of Police — visibly fatigued — underwent a persistent cross-examination by the defendants' counsels. A possibility of a further pruning of subsidiary matters in the case was intimated during the proceedings, when Mr. M. Caspi, Counsel for the plaintiff, claimed before the Bench that the law does not allow witnesses to testify general conduct of the plaintiff not directly related to the case.

A decision is to be given after the defence replies tomorrow.

Questioned by Mr. S. Toussia-Cohen as to the propriety of the plaintiff's partnership in a building-sand company, Mr. Sahar stated: "I knew that his status was that of a sleeping partner, and that Yarkoni was also a partner."

On being informed by Mr. Toussia-Cohen that the law forbids uniformed persons to enter into the business of quarrying, and of the legal responsibilities of partners to each other, Mr. Sahar declared that if he had known of this, he would not have authorized Mr. Ben-Gurion's request to join the company.

To an objection by Mr. Caspi that the questions were irrelevant to the libel charge, Mr. Toussia-Cohen contended that he would show that Yarkoni had been favoured by the police — "which was part of the alleged libel" — and that Mr. Sahar had acted against his declared principles.

When about to continue, he was interrupted by Judge Zeltner, who declared: "I think you have had ample time to test the credibility of the witness — Mr. Sahar is obviously exhausted."

### Must Publish Charges

The defence then sought to show that the Shura had been duty-bound to publish its allegations, since their complaints to the police were ignored. Mr. Sahar testified: "We felt that the Shura's complaint against Mr. Z. Mishari, Chairman of the Ono Local Council, was a matter for the State Controller, and no steps were taken by the police." We learnt later that the Ministry of the Interior was the pertinent body. Meanwhile, a letter was received from the Attorney General, and the Ministry of the Interior was not approached.

Mr. Toussia-Cohen read out a letter of reply sent to the Shura by the Attorney General stating that the State Controller was investigating the matter. Toussia-Cohen: "You misled the Attorney General."

Sahar: "Turn to the Attorney General."

Toussia-Cohen: "You took no steps because the complaint came from the Shura and because of Mizrahi's party affiliation."

Sahar: "I deny it."

The witness was then questioned about the treatment of a complaint by Seren H. Sverdlov, that he has been threatened by the police in connection with a civil dispute with his landlord, Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion. "I received an unsigned letter from a Seren Sverdlov," Mr. Sahar stated.

The former police officer Ze'ev Steinberg, had been sent to Sverdlov's residence with a court injunction, and Sverdlov complained that he had threatened him to take steps if he did not carry out the court order. "I asked Sverdlov for proofs, such as witnesses. There was no reply, and no steps were taken. I asked Amos Ben-Gurion if he had threatened Sverdlov, and he said no. An officer was sent with an injunction, because a high police officer was involved."

As Mr. Toussia-Cohen proceeded to probe the witness on a matter of gifts received by Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion, Mr. Caspi rose and asked the Bench that all reflections on the general conduct of the plaintiff be excluded. For over an hour he submitted legal precedents to prove his point.

Mr. Shmuel Tamir, counsel for two of the defendants, took over and resumed his cross-examination yesterday of the Shura's allegations pertaining to Mr. Yarkoni.

Mr. Sahar testified: "I remember something of the Japanese chinaware transaction. We received a complaint from Barzilai, the head of the Control Department of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry who was a member of the Shura.

"He asked us to investigate something in connection with Yarkoni relating to a Japanese chinaware transaction. We felt that Barzilai had raised the matter — some years old — after the present suit was filed in court, so that it would appear in its proceedings. A report was submitted to the Minister of Commerce and Industry, and a meeting was held with Barzilai.

"I did not deal with the matter myself, and cannot say whether Yarkoni was suspect."

Tamir: "Do you know that the matter involved the forging of documents, and currency smuggling?"

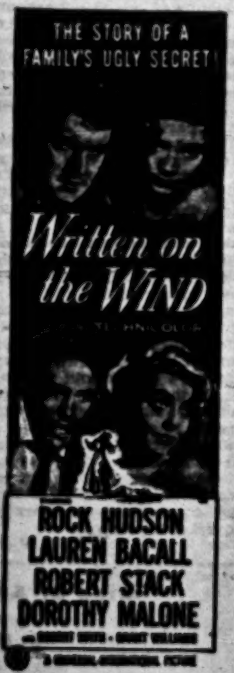
Sahar: "No. Barzilai promised that he would separate his membership of the Shura from his official capacity, and he continued to remain at his post," Mr. Sahar continued.

Asked by the Bench what he was driving at, Mr. Tamir replied: "The witness had stated 'Sheike (Yarkoni) is all right.' Yesterday he said he did not remember the chinaware matter." Mr. Sahar countered that after Mr. Tamir had mentioned the incident yesterday, he had discussed it last night with the head of the Investigation Department Zelinger, and then remembered that the matter had been known to him, and that Yarkoni's name had been mentioned in connection with it.

"Zelinger told me that not the slightest suspicion had fallen on Yarkoni. I did not ask Zelinger whether Yarkoni had been investigated.

"I did not warn Amos Ben-Gurion a second time as the investigation was short." (Mr. Sahar earlier testified that he had told Mr. Ben-Gurion that Yarkoni's name had been mentioned in connection with a transaction in Germany. The police then found no charge against Yarkoni).

Showing this week
at the
CHEN Cinema.
Tel Aviv



FOR ADULTS ONLY!

# Loan to Boost Eilat as Resort

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — An IL18,000 loan will provide an impetus for the turning of Eilat into a tourist centre and a fisherman's paradise. At a Press conference today Mr. Oscar Friedman, a skin diver, announced that starting this week a seven-seater Willys tender will provide a sightseeing service for Eilat. The tender is supplied with underwater fishing and diving equipment.

Mr. Sam Dubiner of the Cargal Company provided the IL18,000 loan on the condition that the first IL10,000 earned from it would be given to the Chairman of the Eilat Local Council for the development of two local projects, on behalf of children and soldiers.

Ten bathing huts complete with shower and Mr. Friedmans' own desert-cooling system, capable of accommodating 20 persons will be ready on the seashore by Passover. Plans are under way for annual fishing contests and a surf-riding school. Skin diving equipment of local manufacture is as good as any foreign product, Mr. Friedman stated, and should prove a valuable export.

Fishermen can now come to Eilat and hire whatever equipment they require. Underwater sightseeing will be facilitated by glass-bottom boats.

A 35-mm. Cinemascope underwater film of Eilat is now being shown abroad and two 11-mm. shorts have been seen by more than 500,000 members of skin diving clubs.

Peltours, one of the oldest tourist and travel organizations in this country, will be the first to open a branch in Eilat, according to Mr. M. Spitz, Managing Director of the Company, who returned from an inspection of the tourist possibilities there yesterday.

### French Expert Ends Eilat Harbour Survey

A detailed plan for the development of Eilat's harbour facilities, to be submitted in another three to four weeks, is the result of a survey made by M. P. Callet, Chief Engineer of Le Havre harbour, who left Israel yesterday.

Mr. Callet paid a week's visit to Israel at the invitation of the Government to advise the Eilat Harbour Planning Committee.

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# Cables in Brief

**BLACKOUT.** — South Korea cut off electric power from the U.S. First Corps Headquarters for almost 12 hours on Saturday, apparently to persuade the U.N. Command to pay a disputed $18m. bill for electricity supplied to U.N. forces during the Korean War.

**BOUNTY.** — The anchor of H.M.S. Bounty has been recovered from the bay of Pitcairn Island where, 167 years ago, the mutineers burned the vessel. Nearly all the island's inhabitants are descendants of the Bounty's crew.

**BERSERK.** — A 35-year-old Polish immigrant to Brisbane, Australia, who spent the war years in a German concentration camp, killed his wife and daughter with a hammer, shot dead four neighbours and set the victims and his house afire with kerosene before shooting himself, all within five minutes.

### VICTIMS OF MINE BLAST BURIED

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The funeral of Menahem Klug, the "Nefta" employee who was killed by a mine explosion near Nir Yitzhak, took place in the Kiryat Shaul cemetery today.

Yehoshua Fein, 30, who died in the same accident was buried today at the Ramle cemetery.

The funeral cortege was accompanied by hundreds of mourners, amongst them colleagues from the Weizmann Institute, who paid tribute at the graveside. A representative of the Municipality also spoke.

The deceased leaves a sister who resides in Ramle. *(Itim)*

Of Course you need Kolestral if you want to rejuvenate your hair and bring out its beauty and sheen.

Kolestral S is for the member of your family who suffers from dandruff or skin irritation. Make your husband use Kolestral, if he wants to safeguard his hair from falling out any further. But for your son and daughter you had better use

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it is good for your hair too, and its main object is to keep your hair in place. My husband and I both use Kolestral and Wellaform alternately. Kolestral keeps our hair healthy and Wellaform gives it that beautiful lustre, as well as keeps it in place in all kinds of weather.

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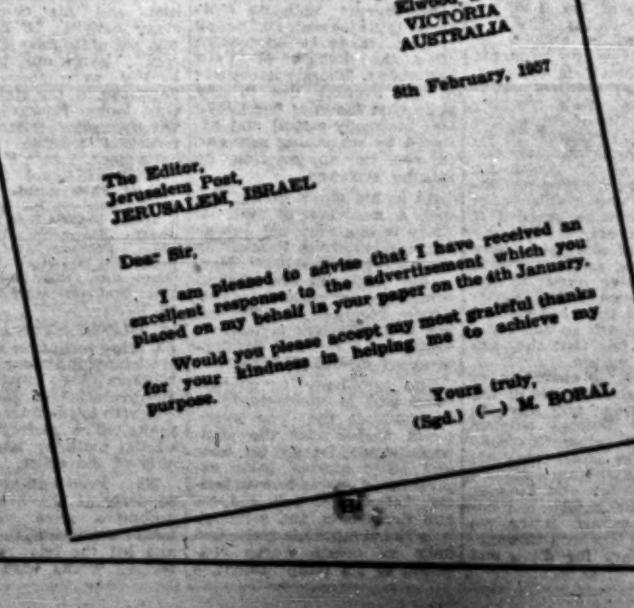
THE JERUSALEM POST

In a Class by Itself For "Pulling Power"



(Miss) M. Boral,
35 Pine Avenue,
Elwood, S. 3,
VICTORIA
AUSTRALIA

8th February, 1957

The Editor,
Jerusalem Post,
JERUSALEM, ISRAEL

Dear Sir,

I am pleased to advise that I have received an excellent response to the advertisement which you placed on my behalf in your paper on the 4th January.

Would you please accept my most grateful thanks for your kindness in helping me to achieve my purpose.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) (—) M. BORAL

**THE JERUSALEM POST**

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily except on Saturday in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Limited. Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder
GERSHON AGRON

Managing Editor
TED R. LURIE

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JERUSALEM 9 Hahavatzelet P.O.B. 81. Tel. 4233 (4 lines)
TEL AVIV Bureau: 52 Nahlat Binyamin P.O.B. 1125. Tel. 4251/2
HAIFA Bureau: 1 Rehov Khayat P.O.B. 66. Tel. 4604 (2 lines)
Subscriptions: IL40.000 per year

Wednesday, February 20, 1957
19 Adar I, 5717. — 20 Rejab, 1376

THE annual report of the State Controller, published this week, reveals "not a few instances of serious defects and violations of the law and of the principles of economy and efficiency," in the words of the Controller's introduction. The Report notes that many earlier faults have meanwhile been corrected, but a sizable portion of each year's observations continues to appear under the heading of "Uncorrected Defects."

### CONTROLLER'S REPORT

At his press conference last week, Dr. Moses, the State Controller, explained that it is by no means his responsibility to see to the correction of defects. That is the job of the administration in general, and of the Inspector General's Office in the Ministry of Finance, in particular.

While this fact is generally recognized, it does mean that the annual study and interpretation of the Report by the Knesset gains greatly in importance.

It is therefore of importance that during the recent Knesset debate on last year's Controller's report, there was general agreement that the Knesset Finance Committee, to which the Controller is responsible, has too many other duties to be able to give this matter the attention it deserves. This is no mere formal or technical question. If the mere placing on record of administrative shortcomings is not sufficient to improve matters, a watchful parliamentary committee jealous of its prerogatives would add weight to his observations.

That this matter of the handling of the Controller's Reports by the Knesset is of utmost importance was indicated by Dr. Moses' view that more interim reports would be all to the good. The present law gives him the right to submit to the Knesset Finance Committee reports on specific matters whenever he sees fit, without waiting for the annual report. In past he has availed himself of this privilege occasionally, and if he had not done so more frequently it was mainly because it is too difficult for the Finance Committee to find time to deal with the reports adequately

The Controller has on a number of occasions also pointed out that the lack of a civil service law often leaves us without any clear-cut criterion of what is right and what is wrong for civil servants. Such a bill was tabled in the Second Knesset in March 1952, but subsequently shelved because of a number of controversial clauses. Last December, the Prime Minister, replying to a motion for the agenda concerning political appointments, announced that a new draft civil service law would soon be ready. Such a law is now clearly due, as are the amendments to the State Controller's Law promised by the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

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THE appointment of Dr. Dov Joseph to the post of Treasurer of the Jewish Agency brings a veteran public servant to a vital portfolio. This year is likely to be one of the most critical in the history of the organization which is responsible for the immigration and absorption of an estimated 100,000 new citizens of Israel within the next 12 months. This task will have to be undertaken at a time when the economic future of Israel is obscured by a critical political situation, and far-reaching changes in the economy are inevitable, whether U.N. sanctions materialize or not.

### AGENCY TREASURER

The office of Treasurer thus involves a grave responsibility, for the resilience of the State will be guarded if the immigrants are rapidly absorbed and allowed to play their part in adding helpful and productive hands to the economy. Even more important will be the need to find ways and means to make the newcomers feel that they are part of the nation.

Dr. Joseph, as custodian of the financial resources of the Jewish Agency, will have to strike a delicate balance between the imperative calls which will be made upon his budget. Many of his decisions will be painful and difficult ones, but the public will accept them secure in the reputation he has won throughout the years for drive and integrity.

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*Dissent Effectively Silenced in Cairo*

# Nasser Appoints Nasser Under Egypt's Law

By N. B. ARGAMAN

ON June 23, 1956, Colonel Abdul Nasser was elected President of the Republic of Egypt. The election was combined with a "popular plebiscite" on a brand-new constitution whose first article declares Egypt "a sovereign Arab State and a democratic republic" and the Egyptian people as "an integral part of the Arab Nation." Nasser and his constitution were approved by majorities of 99.9 per cent and 99.8 per cent respectively. On the same day, the Revolution Command Council was dissolved.

All this sounds simple enough; but it is not the whole story. The new constitution decrees that "the National Assembly proposes by a vote of a simple majority the candidate for the Presidency. This proposal is referred to a popular plebiscite . . ." (Art. 121). On the other hand, "Candidates for the National Assembly will be nominated by the Council of National Union" (Art. 192) and the Assembly "is composed of members elected by secret ballot" (Art. 67).

## Round We Go

But who is to elect members of the Council of National Union, which in turn would nominate candidates for the National Assembly to be elected by secret ballot? "The people will form a Council of National Union to implement the objectives of the Revolution . . ." and the President of the Republic "will decide on the procedure to be adopted for the formation of the Council of National Union" (Art. 192).

The constitutional cycle, then, opens and closes with the President. The "people" is to form the Council of National Union, which will nominate members of the National Assembly, which in turn is to name a candidate for the Presidency. But it is the President who decides how the Council of National Union is to be constituted.

The President's powers, moreover, are by no means ordinary. Installing himself in office for the unusual term of six years, Abdul Nasser has assumed the additional functions of Prime Minister and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. He appoints the Ministers and relieves them of their posts; he "sits with them and together they constitute a Council of Ministers" (Arts. 146-7).

## Elections Put Off

The constitution is also explicit about the opening date of the National Assembly. Article 74 establishes that the Assembly "begins its ordinary yearly session before the second Thursday in November." Moreover, when the Constitution was promulgated on January 16, 1956, the authorities promised a return to parliamentary life, stressing that elections to the Assembly would take place "shortly after the constitution is approved."

It was finally announced in July that the elections would take place in September and the Assembly meet early in November. A list of the 350 candidates was drawn up and submitted to the Egyptian political police for approval.

The list was never approved, despite the fact that the candidates had been chosen very carefully. It is reported that only 100 of the 350 were found completely reliable, the rest being equally divided between "suspect" and obviously dangerous persons with connections with the dissolved political parties.

It was at this juncture that Nasser delivered one of his three-hour speeches: speaking in the great Liberation Square in Alexandria on July 26, he announced the nationalization of the Suez Canal. Owing to this rather remarkable coincidence and its aftermath, the whole elections affair was shelved and the Egyptian public has since been fed with enough excitement, and difficulties, to forget all about the promised National Assembly. No one now mentions the elections.

That Nasser should be so wary of holding elections to the Assembly, and that he should fail to muster 350 trustworthy supporters for nomination to his sham parliament, raises the question of the potency of his political opposition.

## Political Life

For many years prior to the Free Officers' coup in July, 1952, Egypt had a well-established though defective tradition of political parties and a largely free and rather outspoken Press. The Cairo Junta has since gradually disbanded all political parties and silenced all opposition or dissent. But although the political parties have been dissolved, the Press intimidated, the Moslem Brotherhood outlawed and its members persecuted, the leaders and majority of the rank and file of these movements are still there to be accounted for.

There are six political parties whose remnants, though inactive at present, can prove a danger to Nasser. These are:

- The Wafd Party, which still has a strong following. Its leader, Mustafa Nahas Pasha, and its secretary-general, Fuad Saraj e-Din, are still alive and may prove more of a peril to Nasser's regime than many might think.
- The Constitutional Liberals, whose forces, though scattered and unorganized, are waiting for an opportunity to assert their existence.
- The Sa'dis, whose leader, ex-Premier Ibrahim Abdul Hadi, was recently released from prison on grounds of ill health.
- The Young Egypt Party, a nationalist, semi-Fascist organization whose leader, Dr. Ahmad Hussein, believes in a local Egyptian nationalism rather than in Nasser's Arab Nationalism.
- The Nationalist Party, the only political party to be neutralized by Nasser through his giving one of its leaders, Fat'hi Radwan, a cabinet portfolio. But this party has a right-wing group led by the Editor of the influential "Al-Musawar," Fikri Abada, whose leading articles are not free from sharp if oblique criticism of the regime.
- The Moslem Brotherhood, whose 50,000 active members and half-million followers cannot have forgiven Nasser the high-handed measures taken against their leaders, most of whom are in concentration camps while a few have been hanged or otherwise silenced. It would be a mistake to believe that this fanatical mass movement has been finished off.

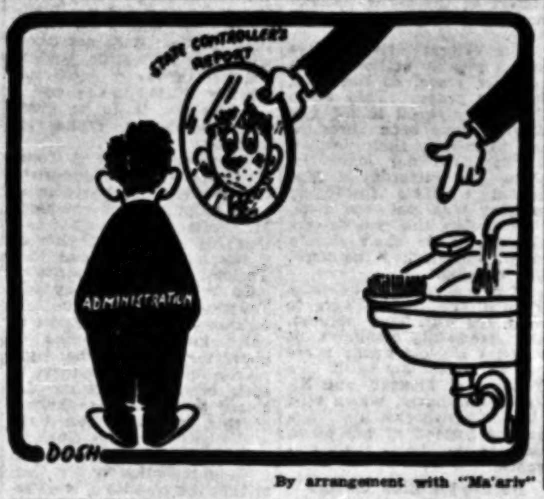
## More Opponents

To these must be added the thousands of victims of Nasser's agrarian reform measures and the followers of General Nagib, the original leader of the revolution, who is now under virtual house arrest.

A problem which must have perplexed many observers of the Egyptian scene must be mentioned in conclusion. Why do not all the many elements of opposition to Nasser's dictatorship make themselves heard? And what happened to these forces during the Sinai and Suez operations last November?

Many observers thought that Nasser's sweeping defeat in Sinai and the Gaza Strip, and the attack subsequently launched by British and French forces, provided a golden opportunity for whatever anti-Nasser forces existed in Egypt at the time. That the opportunity was not taken, they submit, was proof of an overwhelming popular support for the regime.

This analysis ignores the intensity of nationalist sentiment in Egypt. The Anglo-French intervention defeated its own purpose because it forced the liberal elements that might otherwise have rallied against the present military regime, to support Nasser, who posed as the innocent victim of imperial aggression. It also served to show the extent to which dissenting voices have been effectively silenced.



By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

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# Readers' Letters

## LETTER FROM GAZA

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—While on a trip to Gaza, I mailed a letter from the Gaza Post Office to a friend in Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A., and I think your readers would be interested to hear of the reaction. She writes:

"First — the letter from Gaza! Leah took it to school where she received extra credit in her World History class for showing history-in-the-making; next, Joe took it to his class where he, too, was credited. Then, I took it with me for a TV interview and showed it over the air. The excitement that it caused surprised even me! Thanks so much for your thoughtfulness . . ."

Yours, etc.
*JESSIE KARPAS*
Jerusalem, February 17.

## BUILDING FINES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—Your brief item, on February 13, about the Jerusalem builder who was fined IL400 for building three apartments in the basement of a Rehavia house without a licence must certainly have made a lot of readers wonder whether crime does not pay.

Since the sale price of the three apartments must have been around IL20,000, how can a fine of IL400 be expected to serve as a deterrent?

Yours, etc.
*"JERUSALEMITE"*
Jerusalem, February 15.

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# Threat of Junta in Jakarta

## A United States of Indonesia May Provide the Answer

By J. F. STIRLING

LONDON (OFNS). — A EUROPEAN diplomat in Jakarta remarked: "I tremendously admire the Indonesians. They somehow get over crisis after crisis any one of which would have wrecked my country." Since 1945, the Republic has survived two massive "police actions" by the Dutch, three attempted *coups d'etat* by the Indonesian Army, religious inspired revolts which still paralyse large areas of the country, and now the "tax rebellions" in Sumatra.

Indonesia has survived this long list of disasters because of her tolerance, her great natural wealth, and her people's determination to remain free. The rich volcanic soil produces not only three crops of rice a year, but also an easy-going type of people who reach compromise easily. Indonesian culture is a compromise between Hinduism and Islam. The fanaticism which is bred by grinding poverty scarcely exists in Indonesia. Valuable products, like oil, rubber, tin, copra and pepper give the 80 million inhabitants of Indonesia a higher standard of living than many other parts of Asia.

But even tolerance and natural wealth have their disadvantages, their reverse side, as the Republic has discovered to its cost. Tolerance in Indonesia extends not only to different religions, but also to corruption and inefficiency. Among the honoured guests at a reception given recently by President Ahmed Sukarno were a Cabinet Minister facing charges of foreign currency smuggling, and an ex-Minister who had just served a prison sentence for accepting bribes. Easy acceptance of corruption at the highest levels of State is a potent cause of discontent among the people and the Army.

The natural resources of Indonesia are not evenly distributed over the Republic's 3,000 islands, not are they being exploited efficiently. Last year, Sumatra provided 71 per cent of the value of Indonesia's total exports, and received 10 per cent of the imports. Java produced 17 per cent of the exports and received 75 per cent of the imports. Here one sees the explanation for the "tax rebellions" in Sumatra. The Sumatrans feel that they are carrying the "lazy Javanese" on their shoulders, and that their initiative is being crushed by self-seeking politicians in Jakarta.

## Blame Dutch

Cabinet after Cabinet has taken the easy way out, by blaming Indonesia's troubles on the Dutch. Dutchmen have been accused — and sentenced — for organizing the Darul Islam (Army of God) revolts in Java. Holland is also blamed for the lack of technicians and administrators, and for clinging to her vast investments in the Republic. There is some truth in these charges. But the crisis in Sumatra shows clearly that nationalism is no longer a sufficient substitute for more food, more jobs and improved security.

The loss of faith in democracy which characterizes Indonesia today opens the way to more sinister alternatives. One of them is President Sukarno's concept of "guided democracy," which he brought back with him from his tour of the Soviet Union and China. Mr. Sukarno seems to have in mind a junta consisting of himself, Mr. Mohammed Hatta (the retired Vice-President), Army leaders, and hand-picked politicians. Parliament will act — if it acts at all — as a rubber stamp. President Sukarno's concept has been strongly attacked by the political parties, but the idea of "junta rule" has been planted in the public mind. Once the tiger is loose, others are likely to slink out of the political jungle. The Army, and the Communist Party (the biggest in South Asia) have their own ideas of what will make the best junta.

Politically, the outlook for Indonesia is more threatening than at any time since independence. Yet the infinite capacity for compromise between ideas and personalities may, as in previous crises, produce some solution or other. One certain outcome of the present situation is greater freedom for the Provinces.

The Indonesian Government's plan to appease the Sumatrans by giving them local autonomy with their own Provincial Legislatures, means that the Indonesians will return — in fact, if not in name — from being a unitary Republic to a federation of locally autonomous States — the "United States of Indonesia," as it was constituted when Holland granted independence in December, 1949.

## Federative Status

Early in 1948, when it had become obvious that the Dutch would have to cede independence, the peoples of the outlying islands protested strongly against being placed under Javanese control, from whom they mostly differ widely in race and customs. The Dutch, accordingly, set up a number of locally autonomous governments, the biggest of which was the State of East Indonesia, embracing the Celebes, Halmahera, Ceram, Bali, Flores and the Western half of Timor.

A draft constitution for a United States of Indonesia was signed at The Hague on November 2, 1949 by Dutch, Indonesian and United Nations delegates, and it was to this body that Dutch sovereignty was formally transferred at Amsterdam on December 27.

Eight months later the House of Assembly in Jakarta tore up this constitution, proclaimed a unitary Indonesian Republic, and abolished the local autonomies. Within two months revolt broke out in the Celebes and still continues. West Java is held by the Darul Islam which acts as a wholly independent government in open war with Jakarta, while in the extreme north of Sumatra the Javanese Government has never been able to subdue the warlike Atchinese.

For a group of islands which, if laid on the map of Europe would reach from Dublin to Istanbul, a United States certainly seems the best system. It would be ironic if Jakarta found itself forced to revive the constitution which it tore up so lightly in August, 1950.

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SICKNESS INSURANCE

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# Back to Ordeal by Fire

By E. DAVIDSON

THERE are times when a young man feels like murdering his girl and there are times when he does so. In some countries he is hanged or electrocuted for his mistake. In some, particularly on the continent of Europe, he is given a medal or a few months in prison. We, in Israel, stand between the Great Powers mentioned and let him off either with imprisonment for life or, if he is born under a lucky star, with a five years' sentence.

Recently the President reduced the sentence of one such unlucky lover — he did not grant him a pardon — and the lover told the reporter of an evening paper that he was quite innocent and that he would spend the next years of his life discovering the real murderer.

All of this would have no more than a passing interest were it not for the frightening fact — and this time it was the morning papers that reported it — that the young man (according to the story) had voluntarily taken a "truth drug" and therefore vindicated his innocence. A learned psychiatrist, who apparently believes in discovering the truth in this very quaint way, is convinced that his patient is no murderer.

## Determining Guilt

It seems to me that the public is entitled to hear more about this truth drug. Like the ancient Ordeal by Fire and Ordeal by Water it is an infallible method of picking out the innocent from the guilty. Here is good news for an overburdened Treasury! Why have long and costly trials? Why waste money on judges? Why brief expensive lawyers? Why call an endless trail of uncertain witnesses?

All we have to do is to find somebody who looks like the murderer, or the burglar or the arsonist, buy him a bottle of Truth Drug — to be taken three times a day (in accordance with doctor's prescription) — and at the end of the week we shall know where we are. This old-fashioned nonsense of trial (and error) will be a thing of the past. We shall have scientific certainty. If the pills are red — murder in the first degree. If white, in the second degree. If purple — accessory after the fact. If the accused is allergic to the drug . . . well, I am not quite sure what we should do then.

## Strangely Modern

And yet. Does not a Truth Drug conjure up pictures of political prisoners behind iron curtains? Are not convenient confessions obtained after a sufficient dosage? Do you not confess that you murdered Lenin, attempted to murder Stalin and threw a bomb at Malenkov after a secret service man has supplied you with truth-bearing capsules: or am I thinking of something else?

Let us return for a moment to Ordeal by Fire. This was a first-class method of proving innocence or guilt over a large part of Europe for many centuries. It was more popular than the water ordeal and less chilling. Irons were heated until they were red-hot and were then passed slowly over the tongue of the man accused. A careful investigation of that same tongue before and after treatment disclosed the guilt or otherwise of the man who had undergone the ordeal.

## Trial by Combat

There was also, in England — until it was abolished in the 19th century — trial by combat. I think many curious sightseers would be brought to the Stadium at Ramat Gan if an important case could be decided by a fight between Mr. Caspi and Mr. Tamir. Think how much quicker a verdict could be reached than by the present method of hearing witnesses, cross-examining them, re-examining them, listening to legal arguments, noting down objections . . .

I know nothing of the rights and wrongs of the case of the young man recently released. It may be he has a good case and possibly the judges who tried him went wrong and the Supreme Court which confirmed the judgment of the court below was wrongly satisfied about the correctness of the conviction. But what I know of the Israel courts suggests that many a guilty man gets off but he must be a very unlucky man who, if innocent, is convicted. All the scales are weighted in favour of an acquittal. If there is a reasonable doubt in the mind of the judge, he must let the prisoner go free. There must be substantial evidence, all pointing one way, before a conviction is registered. Against this — what has a truth drug to offer?

## Troubling Questions

If it is really being used in our prisons, the public is entitled to know: in accordance with what law, in accordance with what prison regulation? Supposing the drug proves not the innocence but the guilt of the prisoner, will his release be held up? Does anything depend on the man who administers the drug? Is there a danger of suggestibility in the person under its influence?

Before its use becomes prevalent in our prisons, the public should be asked whether it is in favour of its use; the Knesset should express its opinion. The haphazard disclosure of its use in the case of a man found guilty of murder who says that he is innocent makes one ask: what other drugs are used on prisoners for experimental purposes? If they are, under what safeguards?

Perhaps the prison authorities will tell us how the drug works. What is its effect on the system that makes it give such delectable results? You remember how, in the early years of psychoanalysis, Freud piled up "evidence" of a most horrifying nature from his women patients. He was quite convinced that his method assured the truth. One fine morning he woke up to the fact — it was after many years — that the truth was no truth but the wishful thinking of his patients. When a man has been telling himself year in year out that he is innocent, he may come to believe it and for him that is now the truth. It *that* the truth that the drug reveals?

## Among Thieves

You, of course, know the story of the visit of Haroun ar-Rashid to the prison in Baghdad. You don't? Here it is. The Sultan was anxious to see how his prisons were run. So late at night he made a call upon the Central Prison. "Why are you here?" he asked the first man. "Because the judge was bribed. I am innocent!" "Why are you here?" he asked the second. "Because my lawyer was a crook. I am innocent!" So everyone answered him in this way: all swearing their innocence. At last he came upon a miserable-looking specimen. "Why are you here?" asked the Sultan. "Because I stole a bale of cloth!" "What! You a thief among all these honest men — get out at once!"

I am sure that many of those unfortunates had come to believe in their innocence.

The purpose of this article is to plead against trial by fire, trial by ordeal, trial by truth drug. They may have been good methods in the middle ages. They are not to be tolerated in the 20th century. If there be those who believe in the value of the drug, let them put up their case before the public and let the public decide. Let us not go in for a hole-and-corner use of something which smacks of black magic. If, as some believe, it is a good thing let it be brought out into the open and examined in the light of day.

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**YESTERDAY'S PRESS**

# U.S. INSISTENCE

MOST of the newspapers praise the Government for summoning Mr. Eban home for consultations (though **Herut** fears that the summons indicates preparations for a fresh retreat), and discuss Mr. Eisenhower's reference to "the friends of justice" upon whom Israel is supposed to depend.

**Hatzofe** (World Mizrahi) opines that the U.S. President's recognition of Israel's "legitimate grievances" is a big step forward but fails to realize that a clear undertaking to protect the principle of free navigation and border security is called for. Mr. Eisenhower's mention of Britain and France who, he writes, withdrew from Egypt at the behest of U.N., is a false comparison, for Britain and France were not fighting for their very lives as was Israel. We do not want to be at odds with America and any prospects of a renewed understanding will be welcomed. But there must be a real guarantee that the Egyptians will not return to the Bay of Eilat or the Gaza Strip.

## Crying Injustice

**Hamodia** (World Aguda) states that the U.N.'s principles of equity have been proved by experience to be heavily weighted with partiality and in such circumstances it is a crying injustice to ask Israel for renewed confidence in the U.N. No one would like to see U.N. as the world's greatest hope for peace more than we, but reality has undermined this hope and it is for that reason that Israel must insist on concrete guarantees.

**Haaretz** (non-party) writes that while we must be prepared for a rift with the U.S., we must first explore all possibilities of preventing it.

**Omer** (Histadrut) stresses that it is not Israel's fault if the U.S. President and his Secretary of State do not see eye to eye with Israel on the problems in hand. It is a matter of life and death for us, not one of "self-respect" or "prestige." The steady pressure that the U.S. is exerting upon us is not being exerted on any other country. Is it because we are a small and weak nation, and lack rich oilfields?

**Herut** has nothing but ridicule for the "international justice" mentioned by the American President and points out that the Jewish people has known this justice for the 2,000 years under which it suffered exile and persecution.

The American Government, writes **Lamerhav** (Ahdut Haavoda), thought that its edition of the Hammarskjold recommendations would be a sweeter pill for Israel to swallow. It emerges that the Secretary of State never even considered guarantees and his proposals were only intended to placate American public opinion, which rose against the threat of sanctions.

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# MUSICAL DIARY

**Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. Regular Subscription Concert. Heinz Freudenthal, conductor; André Navarra, cello. (Edison Hall, Jerusalem, February 14).**

NORMALLY the public tries to avoid listening to contemporary music and especially to new compositions — and here the case was aggravated by the fact that this work had actually been written by an Israeli living amongst us. Out of consideration for the customer, Tal's Symphony had been placed in the middle of the programme and the pill sugared by a collection of standard classics built around it. But here something went wrong: the classics fell rather flat, and contemporary music stole the show.

Beethoven's Eighth Symphony, played by the orchestra with visible boredom and audible lack of interest, left even the most conservative listener cold while Weber's "Freischuetz", with its foolproof C Major scale and happy ending, made no impression after the impact of Tal's Symphony. The great success of this evening lies in the point that for once our public was obviously moved and affected by something new and showed its appreciation by lengthy acclaims.

As in his other works, Tal uses a minimum of material (here it is a very old Jewish Lamentation from Persia, "By the waters of Babylon"). Harmonic problems are circumvented by many-toned *tremoli* which produce an indistinct but very effective mysterious background for the development of melodic elements.

The symphony is energy-laden and so concentrated in its contents that one sometimes wishes that the composer would let go for once and allow himself some expression of warm human feeling. Life [illegible] not only sadness and depression, and although it is the composer's right and duty to create works congenial to his temperament, a really great artist embraces all wonders of life and sings about them.

This great success should be an encouragement to Josef Tal, who has already won considerable renown abroad.

Heinz Freudenthal directed the performance with as much devotion and driving force as a composer could wish for. He also showed his rare gift for accompanying — reliable, unobtrusive, leading the orchestra with spare but efficient movements, an ideal helpmate to every soloist performing his difficult task.

Though André Navarra's way of playing Boccherini may be slightly different from the conservative interpretation to which one is accustomed, his unaffected, seemingly unsurpassable performance must have satisfied everyone. There seems to be no technical difficulty for him, and his cantilena is sheer delight. If Boccherini was not quite rococo, the "Rococo" Variations by Tchaikovsky were given all the fireworks in the right places. One looks forward to Navarra's solo recital, which promises another feast of enjoyment.

*Y. BOEHM*

**Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. Special Subscription Concert No. 2. Heinz Freudenthal, conductor. André Navarra, cello. (Ohel Shem, February 13). Mozart: Symphony Overture (K. 318); Schumann: Cello Concerto, op. 129; Brahms: Serenade No. 1, op. 11.**

A GLOWING tone, a fascinating technique and sound musicianship appear to be Mr. Navarra's top qualities. His interpretation of Schumann's Concerto touched transcendent peaks which perfectly reflected the maturity and personality of the artist.

Mr. Freudenthal stood squarely at the head of the orchestra, gave the soloist most authoritative support and led the two rarely performed works with his customary integrity. In our opinion, there is some excess in this conductor's demonstration of modesty. His devotion to the "reproduction" of a composer's intentions in a work must not make him forget that it is through the orchestra leader's personality that the composer's conceptions take shape.

*AVIDOM*

**Haifa Hapoel Band, conducted by Yehuda Avron, with Shoshana Damari, accompanied by Moshe Wilensky (Orah Hall, February 15). Sibelius: Finlandia; Offenbach: Tales of Hoffmann; Coates: Intermezzo; Boeldieu: Caliph of Baghdad; Efraim Ben-Haim: Kiryat Anavim Suite; Kalman: Csardasfurstin; Amore: American Patrol; Avron: Arrangement of Marching Songs.**

THESE amateur musicians, employed at the harbour in every possible capacity from stevedore to clerk, got together ten years ago, and since then there have been few labour celebrations in which their group has not taken part.

The band's leader is Yehuda Avron, now also well known as conductor of the Haifa Youth Orchestra. He must have worked very hard to get the band ready for a public concert and an ambitious programme. Light music suits them best and they should stick to it.

A pleasant surprise was afforded by the teen-ager, Ella Chibowski, who gave her trumpet solo a warm and attractive sound and accentuated the lyrical moments and other musical nuances in Coates' Intermezzo.

Shoshana Damari, accompanied by Moshe Wilensky as reliably as usual, offered an extensive programme of songs and a number of stormily requested encores.

*G.W.-B.*

## I.P.O. Festivities

ALTHOUGH Mr. Leonard Bernstein was urged by the Board of the New York Philharmonic, of which he and Mitropoulos have recently been appointed music directors, to open the New York season, the conductor-composer-pianist insisted on keeping his commitment to conduct the Gala I.P.O. concert with which the Frederic R. Mann Auditorium will be opened on October 2

He is composing a special "dedication piece" for the opening programme, which will also include a work by an Israel composer.

The I.P.O.'s "festival year" will feature such conductors as Charles Munch, Rafael Kubelik, Georg Solti, Josef Krips, Carlo Maria Giulini and Dmitri Mitropoulos. Soloists scheduled are violinists Erica Morini, Yehudi Menuhin and Nathan Milstein and the popular pianist, Claudio Arrau, is returning.

Israel conductors and soloists will be included in the list and it is probable that the Haifa pianist, Bar-Ilan, who has been successfully appearing in the U.S.A., will introduce the Piano Concerto by Robert Starer in the subscription concerts.

Dmitri Mitropoulos, one of the world's leading conductors, is to spend the months of June and July 1958 with the I.P.O. During June he will conduct subscription concerts and in July will present operas in concert form with a group of singers from the Metropolitan Opera, New York.

In order to give more time to his first visit to Israel, Mitropoulos turned down engagements with La Scala and the Salzburg Music Festival.

"Crisis in American Jewry"
Lecture by
I. Rembe
Editor of Haboker
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